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Legion Auxiliary Head Declares Defense 'Lax'; Planes on Way to Allies

The World's Day—At a Glance
June 13, 1940

In Boston: War-Relief Groups Listed

The Massachusetts Department of the American Legion Auxiliary opened its annual three-day convention today at Swampscott, with its President, Mrs. Jennie C. Collins, asserting the Federal Government until recently has been "very lax" regarding national defense. [Details: Page 11.]

Six American-made dive bombers, traded in by the United States Army, halted briefly at East Boston Airport on their way to Canada for delivery to the Allies. [Details and picture: Page 11.]

Names of more than a dozen Boston organizations engaged in raising funds for relief of the Allies and other nations under attack from aggressors have been compiled. [Details: Page 11.]

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall declared there is no necessity for a special session of the Massachusetts Legislature to increase the size of the National Guard, as demanded by Representative Albert E. Morris, Democratic floor leader. [Details: Page 11.]

An attempt to bring the Federal Power Commission into the rate hearing against the Wachusett Electric Company failed when the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission denied a petition by Wycliffe Marshall, counsel for the Town of Clinton, to have the Commission participate in the hearing. [Details: Page 11.]

Lehman Cuts Red Tape for Defense

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Gov. Herbert Lehman ordered all State departments today to "cut red tape to a minimum" in dealing with industries that might be active in national defense.

In Washington: WPA Enrollment Drops

Work Projects Administration enrollment stood at 1,858,712 on June 5, a reduction of 66,518 from the May 29 total. Officials said this compared with 2,457,901 on May 31, 1939.

The War Relief Fund of the American Red Cross has passed the halfway mark toward the $20,000,000 goal, donations now totaling $10,171,322.

The Civil Aeronautics Authority authorized Pan American Airways to establish a new line between San Francisco and Auckland, New Zealand, via Los Angeles, Honolulu, Canton Island, and Noumea in New Caledonia.

The House by a vote of 401 to 1 passed the extraordinary $1,706,053,908 appropriation for both Army and Navy purposes.

The Senate refused to sanction voluntary military training for Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees although voting to give CCC training for noncombatant activities.

Representative Emanuel Celler (D) of New York introduced a bill into Congress that would repeal the ban on American enlistments in foreign armies. Coincident with the bill's introduction, the World New Zionist organization asserted that negotiations already were under way with the Allies and with Washington to permit 100,000 American Jews of military age to fight with the Allies.

Alaskan Air Link to Be Forged June 20

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The final link between the United States and its territories will be closed by air on June 20 when the Alaskan Clipper, four-engined flying boat of the Pan American Airways, makes its first scheduled flight from Seattle, Wash., to Juneau, with the first United States airmails for Alaska. The flying boats will bring Juneau within 24 hours' flying time from New York and Washington.

War Summary: Paris Declared Open City

Paris left open in order that there shall be no fighting in the City itself was the decision of the French Government. The defense force has been moved to the outskirts. [Details: Page 1.]

German advance was recorded on both extremes of the front. On the coast the Germans were advancing toward Le Havre, having taken St. Valéry. On the East they had passed Reims and pushed through to Châlons on the Marne. A crossing of the Marne was forced at Château Thierry.

French counterattack was reported north of Paris, where the German advance guards who had reached within 12 miles of the City were driven back five miles.

Italy bombed French naval bases at Toulon and Bizerta, North Africa, but found its northern cities, as well as points in Ethiopia raided in turn.

British help was being rushed to the French, while the British Air Force heavily bombed the German lines behind the front.

Russia was believed in some quarters to have indicated that if Turkey goes to war on the side of the Allies the Soviets will not take counteraction.

Turkey unexpectedly signed a commercial agreement with Germany. Earlier there had been unofficial reports that the Turks were reaffirming their mutual-assistance guarantees with Britain and France. Mobilization of Turkish reserves was apparently continuing. [Details: Page 6.]

The Soviets, meanwhile, were a center of renewed diplomatic activity. New French, British, and Italian Ambassadors arrived in Moscow yesterday. Today Nicolai Gorelchin, Soviet Ambassador to Italy, returned to Rome after being absent since the Russo-Finnish war.

Secret agreement between Russia and Lithuania for the quartering of large numbers of troops within the little Baltic country which adjoins Germany was reported in Stockholm. There was no confirmation.

The Commons scheduled for next Thursday a secret debate on the war. Prime Minister Winston Churchill's statement, expected today, was deferred.

Occupation of the Netherlands East Indies by British troops was officially denied in London. The Netherlands Government there also said it had no intention of changing the status of its East Indian possessions.

Mediterranean barrier was thrown up by Italy in the form of an extensive mine field, reaching from French Tunisia to the Italian coast at Sardinia, and reportedly encircling the British-owned naval base at Malta. [Details: Page 4.]

Rumania reported that all of its maritime traffic in the Black Sea and the Mediterranean had been suspended and Rumanian ships ordered returned to port immediately.

U. S. Firm Attaches Italian Scrap Iron

PORTSMOUTH, Va., June 13 (AP)—On instructions from A. A. Wendel, Sheriff of Norfolk County, a Deputy Sheriff was dispatched today to Sewalls Point, in Hampton Roads to attach the scrap iron cargoes of two Italian vessels, the Santa Rosa and the Euro, now in the roads.

The attachment papers were drawn out by the complainant, the Charles Dreifus Company, for a claimed debt of $60,000 on each of the vessels' cargoes. Principal defendant is listed as the Ente Distributions Rittani.

The Santa Rosa recently completed loading of a cargo of scrap iron in Hampton Roads for Italy. Both ships received sudden orders to remain in port pending further orders.

The Monitor Index
Thursday, June 13, 1940

Wonders of Research	2	Boston Events	11
Is College Worth While?	3	Radio Timetable	12
Christian Science Shortwave Programs	7	Local Arts and Theater News	13
Sports Pages	8-9	The Young Folks' Page	14
The Home Forum	10	Financial Pages	15-16-17
A Royal Commission [With German Translation]		Review of Recordings	18
Boston and New England News	11-12-13	Shortwave Radio	18
Weather	11	Daily Features Page	21
		Editorials	22

Ban on Fireworks On July 4 Is Urged

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston, Mass., June 13

Abandonment of the public sale of fireworks to prevent the purchase of explosives by saboteurs was urged today in emergency measures prohibiting the use and sale of fireworks on July 4, proposed by the National Fire Protective Association.

"At a time when the Governors of many of our States are putting a 24-hour guard around the armories to prevent the theft of explosives and other war materials by foreign agents bent on sabotage, the general public sale of fireworks gives to the saboteur an easy method for the purchase of quantities of explosive material," Percy Bugbee, General Manager, said.

"Aside from the question of national defense," he added, "the putting of fireworks into the hands of children brings an appalling annual toll of human suffering."

Express Roads Increase City Parking Needs

Showing traffic congestion in downtown Boston is steadily increasing, the Boston Automobile Club today released results of a traffic survey by nationally-known experts disclosing that the use of passenger cars in the business sections has risen nearly 50 per cent in the last 13 years—and is still going up.

The findings of the study, made under direction of the American Automobile Association, were disclosed even as copies of a revolutionary $8,000,000, six-year program to build city-owned garages to alleviate downtown parking problems were being prepared this afternoon by a local traffic committee for submission to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and members of his Conference on Traffic.

The $8,000,000 program has been drafted by a subcommittee on off-street parking of the Mayor's Conference. It proposes construction of a number of "cage garages"—or skeleton structures of several stories with pillars but no walls—at crowded points in the downtown area.

Congestion and Land Values

The Automobile Club's survey adds impact to this proposal when it declares: "Those familiar with conditions in Boston have expressed the belief that much of the decline in land values (since 1930) was caused by general traffic congestion of which accessibility and inadequate parking are major features."

While the grand total of persons entering and leaving the downtown area between 7 a. m. and midnight declined about 7 per cent between 1927 and 1938, the numbers of those using passenger automobiles forged ahead from 332,770 to 488,458, an increase of 46.5 per cent. The total number of persons entering and leaving by all methods in 1927 was 1,656,953, as compared with 1,542,146 on the day when counted in 1938.

During morning rush hours, use of "individual transportation methods," mainly passenger cars, increased 25 per cent, while use of mass transportation methods declined 23.5 per cent.

Highways and Traffic

Noting this increase in the use of automobiles, even during the crowded rush hours, the Committee then proceeds to its main conclusion:

"Two conditions seem to exist. There are express highways leading to the city, but once inside the city the streets are not adequate to handle the volume. But if express streets were provided so that automobile drivers could drive to midtown Boston rapidly and with little inconvenience due to congestion, vehicle storage facilities would be entirely inadequate. Furthermore, the number of passenger cars . . . would unquestionably increase with improved arterial streets.

"This is not a point unfavorable to new express highways. . . . It is, however, a plea for a co-ordinated plan which would call for terminal facilities for automobiles entering the city over the proposed express highways. One without the other cannot relieve present congestion."

The AAA group encourages a program along the lines of the $20,000,000 program for arterial highways which the Mayor's Conference is expected to combine with the $8,000,000 parking program in a proposal of unprecedented proportions to present to the Legislature next year.

The study was made as part of a national survey of metropolitan traffic conditions. William A. Stinchcomb of the Cleveland Metropolitan Park District is chairman of the AAA group. Dr. Miller McClintock, Director of the Bureau for Street Traffic Research at Yale University, and Hawley S. Simpson, Research Engineer of the American Transit Association, are among the members. Burton W. Marsh of Washington, D. C. is secretary.

'Full Granary' Of U.S. Viewed As World Boon

Secretary Wallace directs attention to abundant supplies and probable food crisis abroad.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 13—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, today called attention to the "abundant supplies" of food and fiber in the United States that could be placed at the service of a suffering world "when and if fears of famine and scarcity abroad become reality."

The Secretary refused to make any estimates as to the seriousness of Europe's food plight, beyond saying that in his opinion there "will be some tendency to exaggerate the immediate crisis and minimize the ultimate crisis."

At the same time he indicated that the $50,000,000 President Roosevelt asked of Congress this week for the purchase of surplus foods for hungry refugees may be only a beginning to a vast European feeding program by the American farmer.

Heart of the problem, Mr. Wallace admitted, is in getting ships to carry American surpluses to the Allied Nations, but if the American Red Cross can continue to land "mercy ships" at Bordeaux, France, the 6,000,0000 to 10,000,000 refugees in southern France can at least be fed, he said.

In reply to a question, the Secretary estimated that if Great Britain were allowed credits, it would purchase at least $100,000,000 more of American food a year than it does at present, under the tension of preserving dollar exchange.

Crop Restrictions Depend

Mr. Wallace's prediction that the food situation abroad will grow worse was based on the assumption that a number of countries unable to import foodstuffs would slaughter their food animals. The consequent food shortage, though as great or greater than that caused by departure of farmers for the front, would not show up for some time.

The possibility of lifting present crop planting restrictions in the United States, Mr. Wallace said, would depend entirely upon developments in Europe.

"The ever-normal granary is full. We have plenty for our own people, plenty for war relief, and plenty for reserves," said the Secretary's statement. "Our present problem is not one of increasing production but one of getting the food we have to the people who need it, both here and abroad.

"Almost every development since the war began has curtailed our foreign outlets for farm products," he added. At present the Mediterranean area, central Europe, Scandinavia, Holland, Belgium, and the Balkans are for all practical purposes eliminated as markets. . . . By increasing

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

U.S. Warplanes and Munitions Rushed to Defense of Paris; France to Fight to the End

By a Staff Artist

Sir Arthur Longmore
Commander of British Air Forces in Middle East area.

Paul Reynaud
Premier of France, whose plea to United States is just disclosed.

Ismet Inonu
President of Turkey, upon whose decision in war so much depends.

Appeal of Reynaud and Roosevelt reply give realistic portrayal of urgency of situation.

The United States today redoubled its efforts to send "arms, not words" to the Allies.

At the same time it was disclosed that on June 10 Premier Reynaud had sent a plea to President Roosevelt for "all assistance except an Expeditionary Force," before it is too late.

With the Nazis pounding the gates of Paris the Premier asked the President to tell Americans that "We are resolved to sacrifice ourselves in the struggle we are leading for all free men."

And he said that France would fight from its provinces, from North Africa, or from its possessions in America, if necessary.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 13—President Roosevelt made it clear today that his reply to Premier Reynaud's appeal for aid short of troops will be more planes and more munitions, not more words.

The President's pledge in his address last Monday night to "extend to the opponents of force the material resources of this nation" preceded the receipt of the French leader's cable that same evening, and the White House announced this morning that Mr. Roosevelt's Charlottesville declaration of policy will be the American Government's reply to M. Reynaud.

This pledge, it was made evident, will be fully and speedily implemented.

Further warplanes are being made ready for quick shipment to the Allies than have previously been announced. A total of 175 Army and Navy pursuit planes and bombers have already been made available and at least 165 more bombers are now ready for flight to the Canadian border to be turned over to Britain as soon as arrangements with the manufacturers can be completed.

"Cannot Be Neutral"

In the House this afternoon Representative Emanuel Celler (D) of New York proposed a resolution to repeal the Neutrality Act which he described as "shallow fiction."

"We are not neutral and we cannot be neutral," he declared. "We must face the facts. The Allies are in a frontline trench, between us and the forces that would destroy democracy."

It was emphasized at the White House that the fact that the President's public declaration to give open assistance to the Allies preceded Premier Reynaud's personal appeal illustrated the American Government's quick realization of the urgency of help and its determination to do everything possible.

In releasing the text of the Reynaud note, handed to Ambassador William Bullitt in Paris at 6 o'clock June 10, Stephen Early, White House Secretary, explained that it did not reach the State Department until 10:13 o'clock Monday evening and was not delivered to Mr. Roosevelt until the following morning.

Want to Live in Peace

Mr. Early said that the French Government had requested the President to publish the appeal in Washington but that the White House had decided not to do this. The French Government was informed that the President would have no objection if it were released in Paris. Mr. Early gave out copies of the cable this morning and explained that the early news dispatches quoting a "message from Mr. Roosevelt to Premier Reynaud" were garbled. M. Reynaud had simply quoted from a recent Roosevelt speech stressing his view that "90 per cent of the people want to live in peace."

The Anglo-French Purchasing Mission in Washington expressed satisfaction with the progress it is now making in obtaining "surplus" American equipment and it was indicated that American destroyers, urgently needed by the British because of the losses at Dunkirk, will be among the next transactions.

Arthur B. Purvis, Chief of the Mission, said that the British are seeking to buy old naval ships, that, in fact, there wasn't a single American weapon of war he hadn't discussed at one time or another.

"We are," he said, "prepared to buy anything that can be used for fighting."

The courageous and determined declaration by Premier Reynaud has made a most favorable impression in Washington and is strengthening the intention of the Government to provide every possible material aid.

Text of Call of France for quick American aid: Page 4.

Paris Posted 'Open City' to Save It; U. S. Economy Tied to Defense Taxes

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 13—The tax debate in Congress has boiled down to whether a 10 per cent economy cut shall be added to the billion dollar defense tax bill. As to the tax bill, which passed the House Tuesday by the extraordinary vote of 396 to 6, there seems to be little disagreement on its major provisions in the Senate.

Several Senators have suggested that the billion dollars is hardly enough and should be doubled or even tripled.

The tax bill, now before the Senate Finance Committee would:

Raise $1,004,000,000 in new revenue.

Raise the debt limit from $45,000,000,000 to $49,000,000,000.

Increase the number of taxpayers by 2,000,000.

Economy Rider

The question now is whether the economy rider of Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia will be accepted in the Senate, calling for an aggregate 10 per cent reduction in all nonmilitary expenditures in the next year.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, appeared yesterday before the Finance Committee, opposing the rider as too rigid, and specifically deploring a 10 per cent cut in Federal wages and salaries. A fortnight ago President Roosevelt said he was voluntarily taking steps to economize, but mentioned a long list of fixed charges by the Government, such as interest on Government debt, payments to veterans and the like which he said could not be reduced. With a flat 10 per cent total imposed, a much higher cut would be necessary on certain exposed items to bring up the average, he insisted. Senator Byrd believes savings of $500,000,000 could be secured; President Roosevelt puts the maximum at $300,000,000.

Tax on U. S. Bonds

Mr. Morgenthau disclosed that the Government would collect taxes on the proposed $4,000,000,000 of new Federal defense bonds. Though Congress has failed to date to heed his recommendation that present exemptions be removed from all future issues of Federal, state and local bonds, the Secre-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

British to Pray Sunday for France

By the Associated Press

London, June 13

The Archbishop of Canterbury today asked churches throughout the country to observe Sunday June 16 as a day of prayer for France.

By the Associated Press

The French Government today declared Paris an "open city" to save the City and its historic buildings and boulevards from destruction. General Hering, the Military Governor, leaving General Dentz in charge of the City, left the capital with his troops, posting a notice on the city walls that the City proper would not be defended.

To the north of the City, where the Germans had come within 12½ miles of the outskirts, the French declared they had counterattacked around Beaumont and driven the Germans back a distance of five miles.

Farther to the east, the Germans, according to their own communiqué, appeared to have broken through the French defenses around Reims, their advance outposts having gone as far as Châlons-sur-Marne, 25 miles south of Reims. At Château-Thierry they had effected a crossing of the Marne.

On the French left wing around the coast the Germans declared they had pushed south, past Dieppe, where an Allied force was still holding out, and beyond St. Valéry-en-Caux, capturing 6,000 prisoners, according to the British, and 26,000, including five French generals and one British general, according to the Germans.

At the other extremity of the line, in the Argonne Forest east of Rethel the Germans claimed to be opening a new drive southward. British troops at the same time were stated to be on their way to France with guns and tanks to give the French all possible support, while the Air Force severely bombed the Germans behind the lines in their advance along the coast.

British Air Force units, operating from Egyptian bases, directed heavy blows at Italian airdromes in Libya and Ethiopia, and at the Red Sea ports of Eritrea. The operations were in charge of Air Marshal Sir Arthur Longmore, commander of the Middle East arm oof the Royal Air Force.

Beyond bombing the French naval bases of Toulon and Bizerta, the Italians showed little military activity. Premier Mussolini continued to organize his forces, placing the Fascist militia, led by Lt.-Gen. Achille Starace, under the command of Marshal Badoglio.

Action Near Maginot Line

A new and extremely delicate point on the French front developed overnight when the French were compelled to fall back eight miles from Rethel south to Juniville in the Aisne region north of Reims, where it was said the Germans apparently were trying to turn the Maginot Line.

The big fortifications have their western anchor at Montmédy, which is only 45 miles east of Rethel.

The Germans have thrown still more fresh troops into the battle, with their strength now totalling 120 divisions, a French War Ministry spokesman said.

This would be approximately 1,800,000 troops.

The spokesman said the Germans' most serious push was in the Reims region. Reims, 80 miles northeast of Paris, already was in German hands, according to the German High Command, although the French denied it.

The spokesman said that west of Paris the Germans apparently got no further than Pacy-sur-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

An Intimate Message From Italy

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, June 13—The first few days of war finds Italy approaching its new tasks with a degree of acquiscence which would not have been thought possible last September.

The forces of nationalism and patriotism have been utilized with noteworthy effectiveness by the Fascist Government.

The long-ingrained tendency of Italians to follow their leader, even though they customarily have a great diversity of opinions, has been utilized to the full. The Fascist leadership is unquestionably master of the outward situation at the onset of war.

It is mere historical accuracy and quite independent of the moral issues in the conflict to record this fact. Italians who are close students of their national opinion freely concede the difference between September and today.

Swift Change of Opinion

Last fall there existed what might be called effective checks and balances in Italian opinion. Their effectiveness derived from the fact that they included strongly organized segments of Italian society, capable of bringing the weight of their combined reluctance to bear in important quarters.

A survey of these centers of moderation today shows the effects the pressure which have been imposed on them in the interval by a regime now openly embarked on imperial expansion by means of war.

The Italian Army no longer faces a situation where, in the words of Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano last December, it considered itself insufficiently prepared.

Preparedness is relative. It was only partly achieved by Italian heavy industry working near capacity on war orders through the winter and spring. Far more important was the decline in Allied strength from reverses suffered at the hands of the German Army.

Neutrality Profits Failed

Moreover it may be argued that, in some sectors at least, the initiative now lies in Italian hands. On the Alpine frontier in particular, with France preoccupied northward, Italy may be able to regulate how much or how little it will become involved according to what the High Command desires.

Italian industry also has its reasons for being less concerned at the present war. In the springtime it was already struggling under such burdens of prewar economy that the war did not seem much different from a militaristic peace. In fact, the profits and general war boom which businessmen expected to enjoy as a result of Italian neutrality failed for the most part to materialize. For nine months the British blockade had caused more detailed annoyance than was generally realized.

In the meantime the dramatic successes of the German Army was used by the Fascist regime to shake the opinions of many. It became harder to resist the tempting, well-projected arguments that the day was at hand when the "industrial capital" of Manchester would be supplanted by Milan in the Mediterranean world.

Shift by Royal Family

Although today Milan has felt the weight of Allied bombs, the argument was stressed quite recently that British and French air power had been sufficiently weakened so that serious damage to industrial sections in Northern Italy was not likely. Finally there was the argument that the more profitable branches of industry are not traditionally those to suffer in wartime.

There was a day, not long ago, when the Royal family was considered a bulwark against war. The King himself was believed to have made clear to the Fascist Regime that Italy should be kept clear of conflict.

But today the actions of the Royal family speak for themselves. The King's stirring war appeal to the armed forces was sig-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

War News Barred In Vatican Paper

By the Associated Press

Vatican City, June 13

Vatican authorities decided today to continue publication of the newspaper Observatore Romano without any war news whatever to avoid conflict with Italian authorities.

Both Vatican and Italian sources had previously announced suspension of the newspaper for the duration of the war, but an informed source said authorities reconsidered this action with a decision to carry on publication without even war communiqués.

Heretofore, the paper has published French and British communiqués as well as those of Germany and Italy.

Willkie's Rise in Favor Aided by Many Factors

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 13—Confident that he will enter the Philadelphia convention with upwards of 70 delegates pledged to his candidacy, Wendell L. Willkie is winding up his campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination this week end with a remarkable display of growing popularity and strength.

Mr. Willkie is gathering last-minute support from four important sources.

His candidacy is being greatly aided by the fact that he is the most outstanding and outspoken Republican advocate of every possible assistance to the Allies. Mr. Willkie advocated this policy of American defense when it was less popular. He is today benefiting by the fact that national opinion has now overwhelmingly caught up with his views.

Effective Campaigner

Mr. Willkie is being increasingly regarded as one candidate who would make an appealing and effective campaign against Mr. Roosevelt, who is qualified to match debate with the President.

While Mr. Willkie is still without great delegate strength, compared with the present leading contenders, there is much evidence that his candidacy has strong public appeal. He appears to attract crowds and to make a favorable impression upon the large meetings which he has addressed.

On the assumption that the ability to achieve defense is going to be a central issue in the elections, Mr. Willkie's business experience is one of the principal elements of his unexpected strength.

Willkie Explains Trend

In Washington to address an off-the-record luncheon of the National Press Club, the President of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation told reporters that he believed that the force behind his candidacy was something much greater than himself.

"I think it means," he said, "that people believe I represent a trend, or am ahead of a trend. As I sense it that trend is made up of these factors:

"The American people are weary of business-baiting.

"The American people want a Government in which they can have complete confidence.

"The American people want united and competent action on our defense problems and on our domestic situation.

"The American people want the rights of free enterprise established. And I think those people who are voting for me in the straw vote think I am a liberal. So do I."

Views on Aid to Allies

Mr. Willkie emphasized his complete agreement with President Roosevelt in his moves to help the European democracies against the Nazi war-machine.

"I am in favor of giving the Allies everything we possibly can except sending troops," he declared. "But I think it is the duty of the President to act as a restraint against the thought of going to war. If I were President I would never be for that unless forced by the overwhelming sentiment of Congress and the people.

It was Mr. Willkie's conviction that there are three essential issues in the coming presidential campaign and that on all of them the country has been showing itself dissatisfied with the Administration.

These issues, he said, are the "inability of the New Deal to manage an adequate defense, the necessity to start the flow of private capital into private industry in order to take men off relief and put them into productive employment, and opposition to the excessive centralization of power in Washington."

Public Opinion

Mr. Willkie reported that on the basis of a check of public opinion in 27 States which he has recently visited he was convinced that the American people generally are deeply anxious to assist the democracies. Mr. Willkie admitted that he had something of a personal feeling in the matter. He explained that his grandparents migrated from Germany about 1848 in order to escape the very oppression which Herr Hitler is today seeking to impose upon all the peoples of Europe and the world. America, he believes, has a tremendous stake in an Allied victory.

Mr. Willkie's name will be placed in nomination at Philadelphia by Representative Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, Mr. Willkie's home State, and it is understood that the seconding speech will be delivered by Representative Bruce Barton of New York.

Change in Constitution Urged to Curb Aliens

ATLANTA, Ga., June 13 (AP)—A proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution that would deprive aliens of constitutional "privileges and immunities" has been sent to Georgia's Congressional delegation by Attorney General Ellis Arnall who said he hoped they wold introduce it.

Mr. Arnall said the Supreme Court has held aliens have the same rights as citizens under the Constitution and that no state constitutionally can pass laws restricting aliens any more than it can restrict a citizen.

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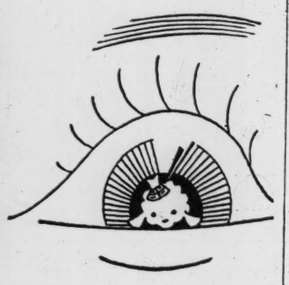
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Wonders of Research: Tires From Oil

Synthetic rubber tested on wheels of motorcars—Funds advised for study of plastics.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

America has a new rubber-like product made entirely of raw materials available here, and by a process wholly independent of foreign patents. It is Ameripol, or "liberty rubber," made by B. F. Goodrich Company, now fashioning from it experimental tires. Announcement was made at a recent meeting of some 500 industrialists and researchers in New York.

Ameripol signifies a polymer, or recombination of molecules in American raw materials, to produce something entirely new. According to John L. Collyer, President of Goodyear, liberty rubber can be processed and vulcanized just as if it were natural rubber. A pilot plant to produce it in small quantities has been in operation for about a year and a half.

The discovery of Ameripol was made by Dr. Waldo L. Semon. It's base is petroleum, broken down to butadiene, liquified, mixed with other ingredients prepared from natural gas and air, and then made into a milky emulsion, by use of soap produced from American agricultural sources. A dozen new tires made with "liberty rubber" and exhibited before the group, looked and felt like rubber. Similar tires of the same material have been in operation for many months on company test cars.

Chemical Investment

Dr. Harrison E. Howe, editor of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, organ of the American Chemical Society, wants the Federal Government to invest the price of one battleship in developing America's synthetic rubber-like plastics. It is dangerous for us to depend upon any area outside North America for our rubber supply, he says. He points out that importation of rubber from Brazil in the event that it cannot be obtained from the Dutch East Indies, would be no less hazardous in time of war. Rio de Janeiro is 5,493 miles from New York; and in an emergency, he explains, the Navy would have a lot of water to protect.

"If other countries," he notes, "can depend upon synthetics, we should be equally clever, should the necessity arise; and the expenditure of our money in that direction offers a return with security that is not nearly so promising along any of the other lines. Neoprene, Thiokol, Koroseal and Ameripol are among the synthetic rubber types at present developed in America. Others may soon appear."

Vine Protection

To prevent squash borers whose earliest appearance visible to the common garden variety gardener is usually a withered vine where the day before a vigorous growth was apparent, the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station advises use of rotenone dust late in June and July. The squash borer is widespread in its distribution; and so far as is known, no variety of squash or pumpkin is yet known to be immune to attack, though the bush types seem less severely injured than the vine types.

Weather Averaging

For the last three months the average temperature has been 2.4 degrees below normal, with only 1875, 1885 and 1917 exceeding the record. This may mean the end of the present hot cycle, according to Dr. James Kimball, meteorologist of the United States Weather Bureau, though the evidence is by no means conclusive. Thus far the year has been cold and wet, particularly in the Atlantic and southern States. For 20 years the annual mean temperature has been above normal, with the exception of 1924. In the three years in which the average temperature was low in the early months of the year, the record shows a cooler and rainy summer as well. Fragmentary records go back to 1816, to show that year as "the year without a summer." It's January and spring were exceedingly cold. Yet even these figures are not conclusive evidence for any sure-fire prediction.

Evening to Morning

Venus, that brilliant celestial gem adorning the western sky in special glory these past few weeks, is setting earlier every evening now, and the last of June will see it lost in the dim light of the setting sun. On June 26 it crosses to the other side of the sun and becomes a morning star.

School of Manufacture

Three New York technical institutions are offering a series of post-graduate courses in industry, to enable selected graduate engineers to study modern research and manufacturing methods and earn credit for masters' and doctors' degrees. The students will work with Westinghouse under an educational plan to be started in the New York Metropolitan Area. The co-operating schools are New York University, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, and Stevens Institute of Technology. A joint committee nominates students and supervises the courses.

Wide World

Engineer and President

Dr. Waldo L. Semon (left), Director of Synthetic Research Division of B. F. Goodrich Company, shows sample of rubber made in laboratory to John L. Collyer, head of the concern.

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Recall of Taylor Demanded By Religious Liberty Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 12—Immediate recall of Myron C. Taylor as envoy to the Vatican was demanded and other violations of the principle of separation of church and state scored by the nation-wide Conference on Religious Liberty at its final business session here.

The conference, attended by Protestant ministers from various parts of the country, petitioned President Roosevelt to "recall Ambassador Taylor out of respect for the historical and constitutional principle of separation of church and state."

Before adjoining to an evening mass meeting at which the Taylor appointment also drew sharp criticism, the pastors went on record against taxation of churches for social security purposes, against use of tax-raised funds for sectarian education, for extension of chaplain service in the CCC and the nation's military forces, and for protection of the religious objector in wartime.

A committee proposal that the conference ask Congress to "defer action on social security legislation involving taxation of churches" was shunted aside at the request of the Southern Baptist Church for a more vigorous denunciation of all moves to bring churches under the social security law.

Federal and state boards of education were warned that allotment of tax-raised funds for sectarian purposes is a step toward an established church and as such violates the first amendment to the Constitution. Superintendents of schools were requested to fobid the wearing of religious garb by teachers.

Recognizing that the churches of the nation are sharply divided on their attitude toward war, the conference adopted a two-sided declaration, advocating due protection for conscientious objectors.

"As Christian people we deplore recourse to war as an instrument for satisfaction of national aspirations and settlement of international disputes," said the declaration.

"At the same time we recognize a legitimate difference of opinion may arise on the basis of common Christian presuppositions with regard to use of war in certain circumstances. Some take the stand that in the present state of society war may be a lamentable but necessary instrument for the attainment and defense of peace and liberty. Others feel that war itself entails such denial of the spirit of Christ that it can never be an appropriate and successful means for Christian ends. Whichever view we take, religious liberty requires that we entertain mutual respect of conscience.

"We are aghast at the threat to religious liberty at the hands of totalitarian states and are resolved in our own land to safeguard the rights of conscience."

On this premise, the conference went on record in favor of civilian, rather than military, tribunals for conscientious objectors, eliminating refusal to bear arms as a bar to U. S. citizenship, and expressed the hope that measures taken against alien subjects will not threaten religious liberty.

At last night's mass meeting in Constitution Hall, the Taylor appointment was vigorously attacked by Dr. Charles Clayton Morrison, editor of the Christian Century, who held that it violated the American Constitution in that "it created a relationship between the Government of the United States and a particular church."

English Papers Interpret U. S.

LONDON, June 13 (AP)—The Times has interpreted American opinion as approving President Roosevelt's Virginia speech and said this meant the Americans see the war as a "struggle for the survival of their own civilization in which they have as urgent a part, though not at present the same part, as we."

"They are prepared," the paper continued, "to revolutionize their national economy just as Great Britain and France have done, in order that every man and every dollar may be most effectively used to produce that which will sustain the fighting forces of liberty and at last destroy the tryrants."

The Daily Mail said French soldiers "are fighting for free men everywhere" and commented "this battle has been called the battle of France and London. American people now are realizing that it is the battle of New York as well."

Signed Bill Repeals Old Shipping Laws

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt has signed a bill repealing several old laws which required the filing of cargo manifests by coastwise and intercoastal vessels.

The Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation recommended repeal on the ground the laws were useless, "annoying and even burdensome to coastwise shipping."

The measure abolishes many complex requirements for certifying cargo on such routes as a prerequisite for obtaining clearance and cargo discharge papers.

Copenhagen Known as City Of Apartments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—By occupying Copenhagen, Capital of Denmark, German forces, at one stroke, gained control of a quarter of the country's population.

Copenhagen is the site of the royal residence of the oldest kingdom in Europe, a residence consisting of four palaces, simple and impressive as the White House. King Christian and members of the royal family occupy three of the palaces, while the fourth is used for state ceremonies and receptions, according to a recent bulletin of the National Geographic Society here.

These palaces occupy four sides of the octagonal Amalienborg Square, with streets passing through the other intervening four sides, with the bronze equestrian statue of Frederick V, who planned the palaces, sheering the traffic in the center.

Palace Twice Burned

The "capitol" where the Rigsdag or parliament meets is the Christiansborg Palace, originally built 1733-1745, but twice destroyed by fire. The present palace, where the Supreme Court of Justice also sits, was erected in the twentieth century. It houses many art objects and curios, and is on the site of the City's first fortifications set up in the twelfth century.

The rampart and moats which surrounded the City are now marked only by the boulevards and parks that replaced them.

Situated on the eastern shore of the Island of Zealand and a portion of the smaller Island of Amager, Copenhagen, by virtue of the channel between the two islands, has the largest harbor on the Baltic. Almost a third of Denmark is insular, which partly explains the 300 tons of fish brought to Copenhagen's wharves each day by a fishing fleet of more than 15,000 vessels.

Apartment Dwellers

Almost a fourth of the Danish population resides in Copenhagen, a gay city dominated by dining-out apartment dwellers. Ninety per cent of its population of 855,000 live in apartments, most of whom ride to work on the Capital's 400,000 bicycles. The country has a whole system of cycle roads from which both motor vehicles and pedestrians are barred.

Before the Nazi invasion, Copenhagen claimed to spend more on amusement per capita than any city in Europe, a claim seemingly supported by the numerous cafés, music halls, cabarets and theaters, the opera, and the year-round circus. Tivoli is a Coney Island occupying 20 acres in the center of the city and often entertained as many as 50,000 in one night.

With all its night life, it is a city of early risers. The daily market on a huge square in Copenhagen operates from daybreak until 9 a. m. By 10 o'clock the stalls and booths have disappeared. Children must be at school by 8 o'clock, summer and winter, and 5 o'clock is the hour of the evening dinner.

French Place Order For 10,000 Trucks

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP)—The Wall Street Journal says the French Purchasing Commission has ordered 10,000 trucks from General Motors and Chrysler Corporations at a cost of between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000.

The Commission in charge of British war purchases here, the financial newspaper added, is understood to be inquiring for a similar number.

Of the French business placed, it was said, General Motors received the larger share. About 3,000 of the trucks are reported to be four-wheel drive medium and heavy duty units. Some 6,000 are conventional drive trucks, while part of the remaining 1,000 are six-wheel drive units on which General Motors was the only bidder.

Uruguay Acts

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, June 13 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies today approved by a big majority a Government bill regulating the right of association with a view to suppressing organizations which might carry on "fifth column" activities.

Passage came at the end of a stormy session in which Leftist deputies contended that the bill represented treason to democracy.

The measure went through without any amendments and was sent to the Senate.

In expectation that the bill will become a law, the German Minister here has ordered closed all Nazi centers and organizations in Uruguay.

Curbs Imposed

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, June 13 (AP)—Guatemala strengthened an existing ban on political activities and propaganda among foreigners by prohibiting naturalized Guatemalans from maintaining foreign political affiliations.

Naturalized Guatemalans who have failed to renounce allegiance to the countries of their origin were ordered to do so in two months. Guatemala has one of the largest German colonies in Central America.

Must Register

PARANA, Argentina, June 13, (AP)—Authorities have begun registration of all Germans in this capital of Entre Rios Province.

Ideological Conflict Breaks in New World

Brazil's praise for Nazi-Fascist aggression confronts the other 20 American Nations with a situation of unprecedented gravity for their security within Pan-American ideals of justice under law. As the largest country of Latin America, with 44,000,000 people occupying half of the South American continent, Brazil has long been a cornerstone of Pan-Americanism and friendship with the United States. Implications of Brazil's new move are analyzed in a series of articles. The first follows.

Trends in the Americas

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The "fifth column" in Brazil seems already to have done its work so effectively that the Vargas regime feels no need to wait further on Hitler before aligning the country with Nazi-Fascism.

Dr. Getulio Vargas, in his outspoken speech commending the ways of Fascist Super-States, brings Brazil perilously near separation from the dominant American policy. Not only the United States, but Mexico, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, and most of the other countries are ferreting out "fifth columnists," while Brazil apparently has been welcoming them in secret.

As long ago as January of 1938 the Brazilian press published a steady procession of articles that were Fascist in tone and content. Around the "New State" and its Corporative Constitution decreed after the Vargas coup of Nov. 10, 1937, an entire philosophy has sprung up with unmistakable links to those of Berlin and Rome.

Individual Liberty

Individual liberty, for example, was re-defined in an article of Jan. 12, 1938, by the Commission of Doctrine and Publication in the Department of Propaganda. Under the new concept of the State in Brazil, individuals were said to be a part of the whole, and not equal "as in the foolishness of democracy." The State, according to this view, decides the intellectual, political, moral, and economic welfare of the individual.

Another article from the same Governmental source had already, on Jan. 1, extolled the "Reasons and Advantages of a Supreme Executive." Putting these two articles together, the framework emerges for a fully Fascist State.

In those early days, sympathetic observers leaned over backward in an effort to give Brazil the benefit of every reasonable doubt. Dr. Vargas at that time insisted publicly that his regime was strictly Brazilian, and that it represented an adaptation of democracy to Brazilian conditions, rather than a desertion of the ideals that inspired not only the United States, but all of the American Nations when they won independence.

Under the democratic system of respect for individual conscience within the Nation, and of respect for national self-determination among the nations, Brazil has long enjoyed the privilege of adopting and pursuing its own philosophies of government. The President of Brazil now aligns his country with systems which deny both individual freedom, and the rights of small nations.

Even so, Secretary of State Cordell Hull carefully withheld comment on the Vargas speech, beyond saying that relations are friendly with Brazil.

Yet behind the reserve of Washington there are seething currents, for Brazil's action brings the Western Hemisphere to what may be a crucial turning point in its independent history.

Gathering Strength

Like most such movements, this one has gathered strength far out at sea before casting up its first sharp impact on the shore, as in the Vargas speech. The world is in revolution. Berlin and Rome, as well as Moscow, openly proclaim a "new order," although with variations due to such distinctions as exist between Communism, Naziism, Fascism, and the material interests of the large dictatorships. Into this world scene, the Brazilian Government now projects its own admiration for methods that threaten to sweep away every vestige of democracy as it has been known.

A "fifth column" in any country could ask for no more than to have the Government itself come over to the camp of forces working for change. Dr. Vargas and his Fascist phrase-makers not only marvel at the exploits of Nazi arms, but they use language to show that they welcome the kind of a world the Nazis would build.

Britain, France, and the United States, as well as practically every country of Latin America, has been viewing Nazi advances with concern, and seeing in it a threat to end civilization on the Christian model of individual freedom. Of such prophecies, Dr. Vargas said that they originate with "stubborn conservatives." He foresees "not . . . the end of civilization, but the beginning, tumultuous and fecund, of a new era."

Desire for Change

Benito Mussolini or Adolf Hitler in their earlier crusading days could not have put more succinctly their motivating desire for change based on a free play of naturalistic forces—in a word, "survival of the fightingest," or jungle law.

Now the philosophy of change through force is by no means a stranger in the Americas. There are Fascist sympathizers in every country, including the United States.

Brazil's move therefore may represent but the first great wave of a tide that would sweep across Latin America if Nazi and Fascist methods are not defeated in the world. Latin Americans admire success. They imitated the United States when the democracy it represented had won conspicuous victories. As President Somoza of Nicaragua put it to this writer in March, 1938, on the terrace of his tiled White House overlooking Lake Managua:

"I am personally friendly with the United States. As Chief Executive of my Nation I also must remain friendly with the United States—as long as the United States is strong."

The tribute paid by Dr. Vargas to Nazi exploits, when contrasted with the hardening stand of Argentina, the United States, and Mexico against those same exploits, indicates that ideological conflict is breaking into the open on this continent. Vigorous statesmanship is the order of the day to avert armed clashes and safeguard the Inter-American peace structure that has been slowly taking shape for a century.

Comment on Vargas

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 13 (AP)—Brazilian President Vargas' Rio de Janiero speech praising "vigorous new regimes"—ostensibly Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy—was interpreted by informed quarters here as an attempt to propitiate both Democratic Pan-Americanism and the absolutist Brazilian Army.

"Vargas, dictator of Brazil for 10 years, is playing the role of a man walking a tight rope with democracy on one end and dictatorship of vague promise on the other," said one well-informed observer.

Another said his speech resembled the current appearance of European dictators in that it was made aboard a battleship in celebrating a naval victory—the occasion was the 75th anniversary of Brazil's defeat of Paraguay in the Battle of Richuelo.

"In his decade in office Vargas has been led to temporize now one faction, now another to ensure continuity of his regime," this commentator went on. "He is the only man in Brazil's republican history to hold office longer than four years.

"The armed forces of Brazil have been the object of pronouncements of Vargas with increasing frequency since the Sao Paulo uprising of 1932 made the President's position weak without the support of the Army and Navy."

Brazil's present Army Commander, who put down that revolt, is Gen. Pedro Aurelio Goes Monteiro, who visited the United States last year at the invitation of Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army.

He also planned a similar trip to Germany, but it was called off, causing widespread comment.

Secret Influence of Nazis Rouses Chileans to Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Closer attention is being given by the Chilean authorities to antidemocratic activities of aliens. This is a significant development, because the Government here, probably more than that of any other South American country, has favored "traditional neutrality" despite the argument of neighbors that old conceptions of neutrality should be abandoned in the face of lawlessness in Europe.

The Aguirre Government today is impressed by evidence supplied from its own supporters and neighboring countries of the existence of clandestine organizations, with centralized control, operating in favor of Germany. Prospects of more vigorous measures have increased with the latest alarms sounded by President Roosevelt and his interpretation of the European peril in specific terms of New World geography.

The Argentine Ambassador, Eduardo Labougie, called on Foreign Minister Cristobal Saenz, and, it is believed, divulged continental ramifications of a foreign organization which came to light in the investigation of the German submarine sinking of the Argentine mechantship Uruguay off the Spanisn coast. It is thought in Buenos Aires that Nazi agents in that City dispatched advance information about movements of the torpedoed ship.

The Santiago police announced the seizure of two secret radio stations which, according to the newspaper Critica, were part of a chain disseminating information on shipping and anything else of value to Germany. One station was in Avenida Peru, but the other's location was not revealed. Two German-Chileans were arrested.

A delegation of Radicals, the most powerful party in the Government, asked for immediate measures to impede the antidemocratic campaign by certain radio stations. It is understood that continued protests of this nature from official supporters caused instructions to the Director of Electrical Services which will yield greater control of the offending broadcasters.

Much interest and some alarm has been stimulated by the possibility of German submarines utilizing Chilean ports. The question was raised officially by a foreign ambassador whose identity was not revealed. A considered reply was given by the Foreign Minister after consultation with the President, Chile makes no distinction between submarines and other warships.

Housewife's 'Yes' for College Cites Aid of Self-Assurance

Is College Worth While?
Fourth of Six Articles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Is college worth while?" That is the question you are calling to me across the space of 27 years—a space incredibly wide to you—not nearly so wide to me.

And the answer I give back is yes.

Many years ago a neighbor asked me to help her son with his Freshman algebra. I remember every detail of that scene. I had two small children and was doing the family washing in the kitchen when she came in. As I put the clothes through the wringer I answered, "I don't believe I can help Bob. It's seven years since I finished college and I'm rusty on all the algebra I ever knew."

"I wonder if you realize what you have?" she asked. "It's one thing to say to your child 'I had it but I've forgotten it,' but it's entirely different to have to say, 'I never had it.'"

No. I did not realize. I thought she was a little dramatic. Right then I was wondering just how I could use a logarithm to make the washing easier—or how a syllogism could help with the ironing. But the wistfulness of her voice stayed with me, and now I understand just how she felt.

Evaluation of Opportunities

Perhaps I had something which I failed to appreciate. Perhaps there was more than just the desire to see a thing completed which had made my own mother say, "You must finish school—that is something no one can ever take from you." She said that even when she knew I was going to be married the week after graduation.

I began to count my blessings—or to put it in modern phraseology—to evaluate my opportunities.

College does not promise a surcease from all labors. It is no golden road to success, and a diploma, even the one with magna cum laude, is no guarantee of a position.

Then why work for it?

If you are a girl you may get married—be a housewife and a mother. Will you be a better wife and mother because of the training you have had? That will be entirely up to you. No matter what job you assume there will be times of discouragement as you grow accustomed to the work. A syllogism does not push the iron across the rompers—but the training in clear logical thinking helps you to do even that monotonous task with more efficiency and, I trust, with better grace.

Need of Reasoning Continues

Trained to think, there is no reason why you should stop it—just because your hands are busy also. Could four years' of Latin help with a baby's formula? It's possible. After all you will not pick up the old Catullus when you want some light reading—but Catullus and all his ilk taught you to reason things out.

Last week I talked with a girl who graduated from Northwestern University three years ago. She had visited the alumni association in our town and was so disappointed to find most of the members "so old," as she expressed it.

There's a reason for that. Alumni associations all over the country find the same thing to be true. And this is the answer that comes from Randolph McDonough, the alumni secretary of the University of Denver. "People have to be out of college several years before they wake up to what they have."

"What do you mean by 'what they have'?" I wanted to know. "After all, a general liberal arts course gives very little specific training."

"This is what I mean: Every college graduate—even if he or she is not prepared to enter a definite field of work, should and usually does have these qualifications. The ability to speak one's own language correctly—in conversation or before the public."

There's a Difference

"Any soap-box orator has as much," I argued.

"Perhaps. And while I haven't made a survey, I'll venture to say that most of them will always be soap-box orators. There's the difference. A college graduate uses his ability constructively. It is his tool for further development. He also has the ability to read with comprehension, to write concisely, and to think clearly. But most important of all he acquires the ability to live and work with other people."

Would it be worth four years of hard work to gain all those things?

Of course, his answer would be yes. But somehow I wanted to hear from the other side of the question. And so I talked to many men and women and asked this question, "Have you ever regretted that you didn't go on to college?"

One of the women summed up all the answers—one whom I never suspected of having any feeling on the subject.

"You will never know how I've missed it. It is hard to define, but the background of a college education gives an assurance which nothing else can do. Often before a group I get almost panicky—and even at home I feel this loss.

A Feeling of Deprivation

"The children, now that they're ready for college, cannot understand why I didn't go. And I cannot explain it to them. As the years have gone on I have asked myself the same question. Why didn't I make the effort?"

She felt the same as my friend of long ago. Both of them had been deprived of something which I was privileged to have. Something which I have learned to value more with each succeeding year. Can I put my finger on it and say, "There's what you get for your money and your work!" No, I cannot. It won't be the same for any two of us. But this one thing is sure; you will get out just what you put in, but don't make the mistake of going with that in view. If the opportunity for college comes to you, put your best self into the adventure and the results will come rippling back through the years in ways that you never dreamed of.

J. E. C.

From Academic Halls

Harold Lambert

Smiles Appreciate Their College Advantages

Russian Red Deprived Of Citizenship

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13 (AP)—The American citizenship of William Schneiderman, State Secretary of the Communist Party, was cancelled yesterday by a Federal district court ruling which held he belonged, during a probationary period, to organizations advocating violent overthrow of the Government.

Louis Mercado, Assistant United States Attorney who conducted the Government's case against the native of Russia, said the decision did not affect the question of membership in the Communist Party after an alien had become a citizen.

Both Mr. Mercado and Defense Attorney George Andersen predicted the case eventually would reach the Supreme Court. Federal authorities said they would seek to deport Schneiderman.

Testimony at the trial developed that Schneiderman was a member during his citizenship probationary period of the Young Workers' League of America and the Workers' Party of America, both of which since have merged with the Communist Party.

He came to the United States in 1908 and was naturalized in Los Angeles in 1927. He was the Communist candidate for Governor of Minnesota in 1930.

Schneiderman testified that he did not declare his party affiliation when he obtained his citizenship because he did not regard Communism as being opposed to the Constitution, denying he ever advocated the violent overthrow of the Government. He told the court he would bear arms for the United States if this country were involved in war with Russia.

California Unions Catalogue 'Essentials'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Out of 1,300 answers by locals to a State questionnaire on labor conditions issued by the Department of Industrial Relations, California is now able to judge what unions of all types deem most essential.

1. Enactment of a State Minimum wage and maximum hour law for men as well as women workers. Modification of the Federal Wage and Hour Law to cover workers now excluded, chiefly agricultural.

2. Raising the minimum hourly wage of women to 40 cents and lowering the maximum work week to 40 hours. (Some unions proposed a 30-hour work week for all workers "to spread employment.")

3. Recognition by statute of labor's right to organize and bargain collectively. (A State labor relations act, similar to the Federal act, was asked.)

4. Repeal of antipicketing ordinances, outlawing of labor espionage, intimidation, and use of injunctions.

5. Higher unemployment insurance payments and more liberal old-age pensions. Extension of these types of aid to classes of workers now excluded was urged.

6. Increase in the number of inspectors to insure better enforcement of California's labor laws. This last included demands for larger financial appropriations for enforcement.

In addition to these aspirations of organized labor, California unions replying to the Division's questionnaire showed that the number of unions in the State chartered between 1931 and 1939 almost equals the number established in all the years prior to 1931, although the labor movement here started, it was shown, in the middle of the Nineteenth Century.

Every field of industry in California has been organized to a degree, with a small local of 500 members or less forming the predominant type of union.

Sixty-four locals answering the questionnaire, however, reported a membership of more than 1,000 persons each. Elevcn reported more than 3,000 members. Of those unions organized since 1935, one-third have more than 100 members; 34 report more than 500 members; 14 more than 1,000 members; and 7 more than 2,000 members.

Out of 778 replies on vacations with pay enjoyed by union members in California it was found that 82,302 workers out of 205,752 enjoy such a privilege. The report points out that a large number of workers in locals which did not answer this question did not receive paid vacations.

Locals in the extractive industries, Government service, storage, transportation, and public utilities accounted for the majority of workers having paid vacations.

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Town That Fled Iron Mine Rises Anew on Safer Site

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HIBBING, Minn.—This is the town that had to move out of the way of a mine—an iron ore mine, not the other kind. There are communities which have picked up bag and baggage and moved back from flood waters of the Ohio and Missouri Rivers. But Hibbing had to escape the hungry jaws of huge ore shovels, slowly gnawing away—13 tons at a bite—at the ore banks which surrounded, and in fact underlaid, the town.

It was back in 1917 when owners of one of the largest open-pit iron mines in the world found that they were gradually enclosing the old town of Hibbing in their diggings. One section of town jutted out into the pit so that on three sides there was a 200 or 300-foot drop. Streets ended abruptly at this chasm. Houses seemingly tottered almost on the brink.

So the mine owners started to buy up the town. Piece by piece, house by house, they took over the property and extended their operations.

Whole Town Moves

It was found that the main ore deposit extended right on through under the town, so the movement developed into a sort of voluntary rout. Folks decided to move out, stores, schools, everything, and establish a new community on the site of an already prospering suburb about a mile away, out of reach of the ore shovels. They built homes, schools, churches, a new City Hall, a bank building, apartment houses.

Part of the old town is still there but public buildings are boarded up and fast falling apart. There are no stores, none of the normal facilities of a living community. A few people still live in the homes that are left. They're mostly mine workers, who want to stay close to their jobs, but they are ready to pack up and leave as soon as that great cliff moves closer.

The whole move has been a blessing to Hibbing. The town had grown up something like Topsy. There was no plan, no eye to utility or beauty. Most of the buildings were fire traps.

Delightful Town

In contrast, the new Hibbing is one of the most modern, attractive, clean, and delightful communities in the north country, perhaps the Nation. Here is the site of the famous Hibbing War Memorial Building, in which are staged ice carnivals de luxe, and where the Chicago Black Hawk hockey team trains. The high school is equipped with a pipe organ.

During the moving period many buildings were put on rollers and hauled to the new site. Most of them made it, but there were a few that "couldn't take it." The huge Sellers Hotel was one of these. In 1921 while on the way from the old to the new site, like the one-hoss shay, it collapsed into kindling wood. Probably a good thing, though, some people here say. For the town now has a fine modern hostelry.

Ralph W. Cessna

Knox Warns U. S. Of False Security

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 13 (AP)—Col. Frank Knox told a new voters' rally yesterday that "we must live hard and dangerously if we are to keep the most precious things which make our civilization the greatest the world has known."

"The totalitarian powers," the Chicago publisher continued, "have won every battle, swept through every campaign of the present war. Why?

"Because under the lash of necessity and under the direction of all-powerful, self-selected dictators their men and women have lived hard and dangerously.

"Their opponents, living under democratic rule, were lulled into false security by purblind leaders who lacked the foresight and courage to tell their people of their dangers.

"That is why Germany wins—why Britain and France lose."

Noted Sites Marked In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Markers showing that the Union officer, General Stoneman, had visited Statesville, Salisbury, and other points in this section of the State on his famous raid in 1865 are among the 11 designations authorized by the North Carolina Historical Commission to show the route of the march.

Two other markers were authorized—Culpepper's Rebellion site near Elizabeth City and the site of Beard's Hat Shop in Guilford County.

Points are selected and the insignia prepared by a group of historians from the University of North Carolina, Davidson, State, and Wake Forest Colleges, and Duke University. The program was started in 1935 and more than 300 markers, several of them in this county, have already been erected.

Stokowski Picks Youth Orchestra, Surprised by Abundance of Talent

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—Leopold Stokowski, conductor, announcing selection today of his All-American Youth Orchestra, reported discovery on a tour of the United States of "a higher type of talent than even I believed existed."

He said he personally listened to more than 500 players chosen by state committees as candidates for the orchestra, which will tour Latin America from July 5 to Aug. 27, and selected 100 truly remarkable musicians.

"These musicians," he continued, "are of a musical quality that has not existed in previous generations of our country."

Among those chosen were:

Flutes—Albert Tipton, New York. John Bitter, Miami, Fla.

Oboes—Ezra L. Kotain, Rochester, N. Y.

E-flat clarinet—Martin Zwick, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bassoon—Franklin M. Biskey, Washington.

French horns—Mason Jones, New York; Warren W. Eason, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Trumpets — Sydner Baker, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Tenor trombone—Dorothy Ziegler, Rochester, N. Y.

Tuba—Philip Silverman, Washington.

Violins — Jacques Margolies, Jackson Heights, N. Y.; Julius Schulman, Brooklyn; Herbert Baumel, Brooklyn; Kay Rickert, Washington; George Zazefsky, Roxbury, Mass.; Milton Wohl, Baltimore, Md.; Dorothy Delay, Bronx, N. Y.; Marlyn Crittendon, Springfield, Mass.; Robert Konrad, New York.

Violas—Harold R. Coletta, Bridgeport, Conn.; Sam Singer, New York; Sanford Schonbach, New York; Milton Thomas, New York; Dorothy Fennell, Rochester, N. Y.; William Schoen, Rochester, N. Y.; Ralph Herch, Brooklyn.

Cellos—William Klenz, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Jean Schroeder, New York.

Double Bass—Henry Portnoi, Dorchester, Mass.; Samuel H. Hollingsworth, Birmingham, Ala.; Willis Page, Rochester, N. Y.

Taxpayers' Burden From Slums Shown

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 13—The existence of slum sections in New York is shouldering a doubly heavy burden on taxpayers here, according to the Investment Housing Committee of the Citizens' Housing Council today in presenting a report on tax delinquencies in 13 areas of Manhattan designated by the City Planning Commission as suitable for clearance and replanning.

Considering only properties that have paid no taxes for three years or more, Dr. Luther H. Gulick, head of the subcommittee on research and studies, declared that the 13 blighted areas owe the city two and one half times as much in delinquent taxes as does Manhattan as a whole. He said that the ratio of tax delinquency in the 13 areas has almost doubled the ratio of tax delinquency of Manhattan as a whole.

The report is the second of a series undertaken by the Investment Housing Committee to ascertain the costs to taxpayers, investors, business, the municipal government and to the community of the continued existence of large slum or blighted areas in New York City.

N. Y. Realty Valuation Drops $87,431,461

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 13—The final assessed valuation of taxable real estate and special franchises in New York City for the fiscal year beginning on July 1 will be $16,553,401,478, a decrease of $87,431,461 from the 1939-'40 figure, the Tax Commission announced.

William Stanley Miller, President of the Commission, reported a net decrease of $141,433,189 in assessed valuation of ordinary real estate and increases of $52,475,230 in the value of utility properties and of $1,726,498 in special franchises.

Shoot the Constables?

FRANKLIN, Pa. (AP)—Notice in the municipal building of an Allegheny River valley town:

"The law requires that all dogs be licensed. Police are hereby notified to shoot all dogs found running loose without licenses. This also applies to constables."

Musicians Pick Advisor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 13 (AP)—The American Federation of Musicians (A. F. of L.), in convention here, established yesterday the new $20,000-a-year-job of Technical Advisor and gave it to Joseph N. Weber of New York, outgoing President, for life. Mr. Weber, 40 years President of the 45-year-old union, announced his retirement June 11. Nominations to succeed him will be made today. The election will be Friday.

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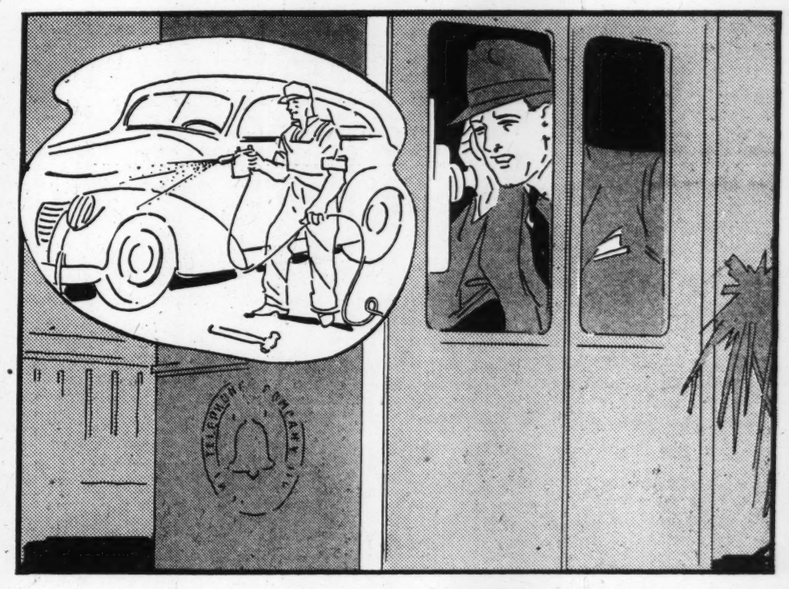

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Text of France's Call for Quick American Aid

TOURS, France, June 13 (AP)—An appeal by Premier Paul Reynaud to President Roosevelt for a public declaration that the United States would give all aid to the Allies save an expeditionary force and to send help "before it is too late" was disclosed today.

President Roosevelt was quoted as replying that 90 per cent of the world's peoples "who want to live in peace and under law in accordance with moral standards . . . can and must find some way to make their will prevail."

The Premier declared that the French would, if need be, shut themselves up in one of their provinces, or go to North Africa or even to possessions in America to carry on the fight against Germany.

Ready for Every Sacrifice

The appeal was conveyed in a message to Mr. Roosevelt, dated June 10—the day Italy declared war on France and Great Britain and the day that the President, in his Charlottesville, Va., speech promised material aid for the Allies.

The text of the message was issued here and in the United States by an agreement between the Premier and the President, an official announcement said. Tours is one of the present seats of the French government.

The Premier asked the President to tell Americans that "we are resolved to sacrifice ourselves in the struggle we are leading for all free men."

The text of Premier Reynaud's message of June 10 to President Roosevelt, issued today along with the official introduction, follows:

The following message is published in France and the United States by agreement between Roosevelt, President of the United States, and Reynaud, Premier of France:

Mr. President, I wish first to express to you my deep gratitude for the generous aid which you have decided to accord us in aviation, material, and armaments.

For six days and six nights our divisions have been fighting without an hour of rest against an army of crushing superiority in man power and material. The enemy today is almost at the gates of Paris.

We are struggling in front of Paris. We are struggling behind Paris. We will shut ourselves up in one of our provinces and if we are pursued we will go to North Africa and if need be to our possession in America.

Part of the Government already has left Paris. I myself am going to the armies. It will be to intensify the struggle with all the forces we command and not to abandon it. Can I ask you, Mr. President, to explain all that yourself to your people, to all United States citizens, telling them we are resolved to sacrifice ourselves in the struggle we are leading for all free men.

At the hour I speak to you another dictator has just struck France in the back. A new frontier is menaced. The naval war is going to open.

You have generously replied to the appeal I sent you some days ago across the Atlantic. Today, June 10, it is my duty to make a new and larger demand. At the same time you state this situation to the men and women of America I beseech you to declare publicly that the United States accord to the Allies their moral and material support in all means save the dispatch of an expeditionary corps. I beseech you to make this before it is too late. I know the gravity of such a gesture. The gravity itself demands that it must not intervene too late.

You said yourself on Oct. 5, 1937, "I am forced and we are forced to look things in the face. The peace, liberty and security of 90 per cent of the population of the world are put in peril by the 10 per cent of the others who are threatening the breakdown of all international law and order. Certainly the 90 per cent who wish to live in peace under the reign of law in conformity with moral principles which have been universally accepted through the centuries can and must find a way to make their will prevail."

The hour now comes for these 90 per cent citizens of the world to unite against the mortal danger which menaces us. I have confidence in the solidarity of the American people in this vital struggle the Allies are leading for their own safety, but also for the safety of American democracy.

The text of President Roosevelt's reply follows:

I am compelled and you are compelled to look ahead. The peace, freedom and security of 90 per cent of the population of the world are being jeopardized by the remaining 10 per cent who are threatening the breakdown of all international law and order. Surely the 90 per cent who want to live in peace and under law in accordance with moral standards that received almost universal acceptance through the centuries can and must find some way to make their will prevail.

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"A Revolution in the Boston Carriage Service." That newspaper headline on July 2nd captioned a lengthy article about the maiden trip "to the sylvan shores of Cohasset by a handsome coach known in these parts as a 'tallyho'..." It was indeed an innovation in transportation circles and the paper reports the cab company owners as saying, "it is not our intention to put this elegant four-in-hand to common use, but to let it to select coaching parties."

IT was a different world in 1887 when news of a Paris-made tallyho appeared in the headlines, a slower moving age, when life was simpler and the successful management of property a comparatively easy matter.

Today, people of means are confronted with many perplexing problems of investment, taxes, bookkeeping and accounting which are making the personal supervision of their property increasingly difficult.

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Imagine the astonishment in the British Broadcasting Company's London offices when the "coins" shown here arrived by mail in payment for a subscription to London Calling.

Bone Money Goes to London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—From a distant outpost of the British Empire, the Keeling Cocos Islands, some 600 miles southwest of Java, the British Broadcasting Company recently received a subscription for its overseas journal 'London Calling' in a very unusual form. Out of the envelope fell a number of bone tokens of various shapes—the local currency in rupees and cents. On each was stamped the value, the year of issue, the arms of the islands, and the name of the Governor, J. S. Clunies Ross, by whose secretary the subscription was sent.

The story of the Keeling Cocos currency dates back to the thirties of last century when Capt. John Clunies Ross started a settlement on Home Island. In those early days the natives did not have even bone coins; they had sheepskin notes signed by the head of the Ross family. Later on the father of the present Governor tried to introduce the silver coins of the Straits Settlements, but in about two years these had all been used up as ornaments, brooches and earrings for the women.

The present owner and Governor of the islands is Mr. J. S. Clunies Ross, the great-grandson of the founder. He, too, lives on Home Island where he rules over a community of some 1,400 Malays and looks after his coconut plantations.

British Score in Air Raids In Norway, France, Africa

LONDON, June 13 (AP)—For the third day of unrelenting air attacks, British Fliers dived through antiaircraft fire today and came back to their bases with accounts of smashed enemy hangars, ships set afire and troop and supply centers blasted in Norway, France and Africa.

Not a single raiding plane was reported lost.

In Norway: Bombers who groped through mist and fog bombed German shipping in Bergen harbor by the glare of the fires they started along the waterfront. A fort, an antiaircraft battery and ships in the harbor were reported hit. A German airdrome at Vernes also was bombed, wrecking runways and hangars.

In the North Sea: Planes "blind bombinb" throug fog attacked two German destroyers, but could not see whether they were hit.

In France: British Navy fliers claimed their bombs blew up a German motor speedboat and damaged other ships and ammunition barges in the German-held port of Boulogne.

In Africa: Operating from bases in Egypt, the West Coast Province of Kenya and perhaps other fields, British bombers continued raids on Italian ships, airdromes, and land supply and troop centers in Libya on the Mediterranean, Italian-conquered Ethiopia, and Eritrea along the Red Sea. Blenheim bombers were credited with direct hits on airdromes, ports and munitions dumps in Eritrea, and at Diredawa, Ethiopia. Points near Assab, across the lower end of the Red Sea from the British Protectorate of Aden, and objectives at the towns of Asmara and Gura were attacked. Ports of Libya also were bombed a second time.

Meanwhile fliers from Egypt and British South Africa claimed they scored heavy blows in their raids yesterday on troop and supply bases in Ethiopia.

Russian in Italy To Restore Break

ROME, June 13 (AP)—Soviet Russia's Ambassador to Italy, Nicolai Gorelchin, entered Italy today from Yugoslavia en route to Rome to assume his post, marking the resumption of normal diplomatic relations between Rome and Moscow.

Mr. Gorelchin left Rome last December before he had presented his credentials, following Italian student demonstrations against Russia, then at war with Finland.

No Italian authority received Mr. Gorelchin on his arrival and he had yet to present his credentials.

The Netherlands and Norwegian Ministers and their staffs were scheduled to leave Rome tonight for Switzerland, an authoritative source announced, while the Belgian Ambassador is expected to depart at the end of the week.

The Rome radio announced that the Minister from Ireland had informed Foreign Minister Count Ciano that, in event of Italian entrance into the war, Eire would maintain absolute neutrality. (Whether this reported assurance came before or after the Italian declaration of war, was not clear.)

Italian Ships Harbored

CARACAS, Venezuela, June 13 (AP)—The Venezuelan Government granted permission to five Italian ships to take refuge in its waters

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Italy Plants Field of Mines To Split Foes

ROME, June 13 (AP)—Italy moved to cut the Mediterranean in half yesterday by laying a wide new mine belt intended to box in completely the British fortified island of Malta—Italy's first announced objective of the war.

Other Italian activity against the Allies in its participation on the side of Germany was largely an unknown quantity, however.

[It is less than 100 miles from Sicily across the Mediterranean to French African Tunisia. Roughly half way lies the Italian island of Pantelleria. Apparently the mines are intended to keep Allied naval forces and seaborne supplies from the Western Mediterranean from reaching the Allied land and sea forces now in the Middle East.]

Neutral or friendly ships passing from one end of the Mediterranean to the other now must go through the narrow Straits of Messina, between Corsica and the toe of Italy proper.

It was stated that "measures have been taken to hurry their passage."

The new mined zone, as described in a Government communiqué, boxes Malta completely.

The mine zone extends on the western side from the French Tunisian coast north to a point off the Sardinian coast, thence southeast to the Sicilian coast.

On the other side, the mines were laid from the Sicilian coast to a point southeast of Malta, thence to Anglo, southwest of Rasagedir.

Control stations were set up at Rasocolmo and Capo Delle Armi, on either side of Messina, to expedite passage of neutral ships through the straits.

Italy also announced that an Italian submarine in the Mediterranean "torpedoed a cruiser and a 10,000-ton tanker." The vessels were believed to have been British and were presumed to have been sunk.

Ships Seek Haven

MADRID, June 13 (AP)—Dispatches from Algeciras reported today that British authorities at Gibraltar had turned over to Spanish officials some 60 officers and crew members of the Italian steamer Pollenso who were captured in Spanish territorial waters after they had set afire and sunk their ship.

Bruno Giordano, master of the Pollenso, was quoted as saying the British captured only one Italian vessel, the Cellier, which anchored close to the rock.

He said ships scuttled and completely or partly sunk included the Pagao, Lavoro, Olterra, and Libano.

Meanwhile the number of belligerent vessels taking refuge in Spanish waters increased with the arrival of the Italian steamers Orata, Gianna, Midi, Hernani, Atlanta, Chea, and Trovatore at Las Palmas, and the Luisac and Capo Lena at Vigo.

A French military hydroplane landed at Valencia. The crew was taken before marine authorities for questioning while the matter of internment was decided.

Spain Omits Word 'Neutrality' In Definition of War Policy

MADRID, June 13 (AP)—Spain tonight declared its nonbelligerency in the European war in a reiteration of its previous declarations.

The Government published the following decree:

"It is made known to all the following decision.

"War having been extended to the Mediterranean by Italy's entry into the war against England and France, the Government has declared nonbelligerency in the conflict."

The word "neutrality" was not used in the decree. This was in line with the attitude taken by the Spanish press of the past few days.

Demands for large areas of Africa for a "new Spanish empire" appeared in last night's newspapers. The paper Alcazar said that Spain, in accordance with international treaties, rights of former Spanish conquests, and explorations and the exigencies of the economic order, should possess 3,100,000 square kilometers (about 558,000 square miles) of Africa.

Of this territory, it added, 600,000 square kilometers should be in Morocco and Northern Africa—"colonized by Spaniards"—and the rest in Equatorial West Africa.

The paper added:

"Whatever the issue of this war, justice should be done us."

In Berlin, prior to the Italian declaration of war, the authoritative commentary Dienst aus Deutschland had predicted that Gibraltar would become Spanish as it was before Britain made it a Mediterranean stronghold.

The German commentary said that areas opposite Spain on the African coast—apparently meaning some in addition to Spanish Morocco—"must be in Spanish hands."

"Spain in this position will have the function of an independent trustee for all nations living on the Mediterranean or doing business there," the German commentary continued.

"A great, proud independent Spain in the new Europe as a friend of the Axis partners (Germany and Italy) will correspond not only to moral obligations among the three states but also to the real interests of the two Axis powers."

Argentina Plans Lone Demand On Germany for Ship Sinking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Amid all the manifestations aroused by the German sinking of the Argentine steamer Uruguay, Argentina has made up its mind on one point—it is not going to be treated like a "small nation" in Europe whose reaction to a similar act of illegality is governed by the degree of its geographical proximity to the Third Reich.

Argentines declare there is no intention to scream from their safe distance. The affront to the flag is being studied, but the German Government will not be permitted to avoid or postpone the issues involved. The public demands complete material and moral satisfaction. Everywhere there is a determination to "collect in full."

Another point about the national attitude is the confidence that the country can handle this affair in its own way and without outside assistance. The continental defense front is not affected. Such a case as the Uruguay was not contemplated either in the consultative system erected in 1936 or by the Panama Declaration.

"The destruction of the Uruguay," declared the newspaper La Nacion, "affects only Argentina, whose interests are injured in the same way as in the World War and by the same aggressor which sank the Monte Protegido, Oriana, and Toro."

Believe Sinking Was Reply

Political leaders consider that the sinking was the German reply to the Congressional motions of sympathy with Belgium, Holland, and Luxemburg. It is expected there will be an immediate expression of regret and offer of compensation, as occurred in the first war. Germany, it is thought, does not wish any quarrel with a New World Government when trans-Atlantic feeling is running high against its war methods. It also remembers the strong diplomatic action Argentina took in the last war.

Many Argentines believe that the attack on the Uruguay was only possible through information dispatches from Buenos Aires. This is serious. The Government is taking up this espionage angle both at home and with South American neighbors. Investigators affirm the existence of a continental chain of German spies.

The press reaction to the Uruguay sinking has been generally violent. There were public demonstrations in the pricipal city avenues. The German Nazi newspaper building was stoned. Cheers were given for President Ortiz, the Allies, and democracy. Arrests of the most boisterous revealed that members of some of the most distinguished Argentine families were participants. One leader was Carlos Noel, son of the President of the Chamber of Deputies.

"Incident" at Party

The campaign against the "fifth column" has gathered strength since an incident at a dinner party of reserve officers attended by the Ministers of War and Navy. A sub-lieutenant, Guillermo Horroeckes, who wished to offer a toast, sought the permission of the War Minister. This was in accordance with regulations.

Having secured permission, he immediately began praising totalitarian governments and Nazi War methods. This found no favor and, before he finished his eulogy, the War Minister was on his feet ordering his expulsion from the table. The senior reserve officer present was asked to take disciplinary action. Lieutenant Horroeckes will be accused of making public statements incompatible with Argentine neutrality.

The newspaper El Mundo, reporting on the Argentine rearmament program, stated that the War Ministry is considering the reinforcement of army aviation for which a special credit of 150,000,000 pesos, about $33,675,000, will be solicited from Congress. The plan, it added, requires the purchase of 400 scout, fighting, and bombing planes from the United States, with antiaircraft guns and materials.

Hudson's Bay Co. Made Distributor Of Birds Eye Foods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Canada's famous Hudson's Bay Company, which was trading with Indians as early as 1670, is to be exclusive distributor in Canada of Birds Eye Frosted Foods.

Announcement that the Company — oldest in North America and chartered by Charles II as a company of adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay—would add to its stock one of the most recent innovations in foodstuffs, was made by Edwin T. Gibson, Vice-President of General Foods Corporation.

Mr. Gibson, who is in charge of the frosted foods division of General Foods, envisaged the use of frozen foods to solve the problem of supplying food to stations in Canada's far northern Arctic region.

Food supply is one of the biggest problems for representatives of the Hudson's Bay Company who are sent into the Arctic regions for periods of five years. Frosted foods might make possible a complete menu of garden vegetables and fresh fruits through the winter months.

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Tragic Exodus From Paris Fills Roads With Refugees

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOURS, France, June 13—One of the tragic fugitive movements in history is now proceeding with the exodus from Paris of almost all the people who have means of transportation or who are able to escape by walking.

This correspondent had ample opportunity to witness this movement while motoring from Paris to Tours.

The trip, which would normally require three or four hours, required 24.

This was partly because the roads, especially in the immediate vicinity of Paris, were literally choked with refugees, trucks, automobiles, handcars, bicycles, motorcycles, or pedestrians.

Moreover, extensive detours were required by the military authorities for the purpose of keeping the stream of refugees off the main roads, which presumably are required for military purposes. At one section it required three hours to cover three miles.

Roundabout Routes Taken

The effect of the compulsory detours was that one was often forced to travel 20 miles by roundabout routes in order to get five miles from Paris.

It is difficult to conceive the sum of human misery involved in this vast flight, with its uprooting of millions of persons from their homes and occupations. One could see old women staggering along under heavy loads and couples walking with the few possessions they could save wrapped in a bundle or carried on a stick, sometimes leading one or more young children by the hands.

Individuals with motorcars naturally fared the best, but one could see large numbers of automobiles stranded by the roadsides, some the victims of collisions and accidents which are to be expected in such a tremendous traffic press, while others had exhausted their stock of gasoline or broken down because their owners yielded to the natural temptation to overload them in endeavoring to save the largest possible portion of their household goods.

Many Automobiles Stalled

During such a mass evacuation it is a case of survival of the strongest or fittest, because the unprecedented demand has exhausted the supply of gasoline along the roads and few were in a position to give a helping hand to occupants of a broken-down car.

Peasant carts in which whole familes from the grandmother to the latest baby sat on the straw jogged along beside trucks carrying machinery evacuated from factories.

Where the press of traffic was greatest, the carts kept up well with the motor vehicles.

This huge new influx of refugees from Paris which, with its suburban area normally numbers 4,000,000 inhabitants, has (here one word censored) swamped the resources of the interior country as regards accommodations, and seems certain ultimately to cause serious problems of food supply.

Where the refugees go is determined partly by circumstances, partly by the possession of some friend or relatives.

The national defense factories are being evacuated according to a definite plan, machinery and equipment being transferred to new places by truck, while the workers sometimes are similarly transported, sometimes ordered to report at a new place of employment by any means available.

Bicycles Widely Used

As the trains could satisfy the needs of only a small fraction of those desiring to leave, many workers departed on bicycles, which, if less convenient than automobiles for transporting possessions, are perhaps safer.

The general tendency among refugees, who have no reason to go to any specific place, is to crowd into the southwestern part of France as near the Pyrenees and as far from the German advance as possible.

This tendency has been reinforced because the state of war with Italy makes the Riviera and the Southeastern Provinces very unlikely places of refuge.

The typical motorcar is piled high with suitcases, which became almost impossible to obtain in Paris during the last days, while great bundles of bedding are strapped to the tops.

The pedestrian or bicycling fugitives usually carry only the most indispensable personal articles, among which gas masks are often included although gas is one form of frightfulness that has not yet been employed in the present war.

Shops in Paris Closing

While this new host of refugees, including besides Parisians inhabitants of Normandy and other regions affected by the German advance from the Somme and the Aisne, causes immense congestion on the country roads, Paris itself was giving increasingly the impression of a beautiful lively city temporarily suspending its existence. Many shops were closing (here seven words censored). On June 11 this correspondent and a friend were the only two customers for lunch at a Paris restaurant. This restaurant was probably serving its last meal.

Newspapers on June 12 were limited to a single one-sheet publication, representing the joint effort of several leading Paris newspapers, which had evacuated and were publishing their main editions in the Provinces.

The Stock Exchange was closed and with the departure of many services there was no means of obtaining confirmation of information. Because of this fact there was an extraordinary crop of rumors, mostly of an optimistic character indicating a disposition of the Parisians who remained to hope to the last minute.

Rumors About Russia

One such rumor, which had no foundation in fact, was that Russia had declared war on Germany. Another was that the French Army had driven the Germans back 20 kilometers in some unspecified place, although the French communiqué carried no indication of such an operation.

The attitude of the ordinary people in Paris toward the possibility of German occupation varied.

One woman said: "My mother saw the Germans enter Paris 70 years ago and survived, so I expect to survive the new German occupation if it comes."

The more thoughtful people do not anticipate serious outrages, but do apprehend a serious food shortage, since the hinterland of Paris, if the Germans occupy the city, will consist of a devastated and largely deserted countryside which can offer little food.

Lothian Sees Peril to World In Italy's Entry Into War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 13 — Benito Mussolini, in taking Italy into the war, has committed the "fateful act" most likely to spread the European war throughout the world, in the view of the Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States.

Speaking at the ceremonies marking United Kingdom Day at the World's Fair yesterday afternoon, the British Envoy charged that the Fascist dictator had gone against the wishes of the vast majority of his own people in taking a step for which he alone would be responsible to "history and the Almighty." While he admitted that Italy's entry constituted a formidable threat to the Allies, Lord Lothian said he was confident of Britain's ability to meet the attack in the Mediterranean.

Looking at Italy's act from an American and a world perspective, however, he warned that Italian war making in conjunction with Nazi designs was a threat to American as well as to British communications in the South Atlantic, especially if Gibraltar or the Suez Canal should be taken by the enemy.

"While Britain controls these narrow waters there has been perfectly free passage for all nations, he added. "This is certainly not likely to be the case if Mussolini or Hitler controls them. By striking at the Suez Canal, Mussolini will inevitably drive the war toward Africa and Asia, and by striking at Gibraltar, especially if he and Hitler can produce a Fascist revolution in Spain, he will open the direct naval route from the Mediterranean across our communications and yours to the South Atlantic."

Lord Lothian expressed Britain's gratitude for the reception given their King and Queen, who visited the fair almost exactly a year ago.

Speaking just a few hundred feet from the Italian Pavilion at the Fair, Mayor La Guardia reiterated the thesis that Premier Mussolini had taken Italy to war against the wishes of its people, contrasting Britain, "where the people have a say," with Italy, which he said was doomed to the will of one man.

The Mayor recalled how, a year ago, special police guards had carried Britain's most famous exhibit—a copy of the Magna Charta —to the fair grounds where it should be an inspiration to all.

"Yet today," he said, "there are forces loose which would destroy everything that precious document stands for."

The Italian commissioner general to the fair, Vice Admiral Giuseppi Cantu, had accepted an invitation to the ceremonies, but was absent.

Netherlands Queen Expresses Thanks To British Empire

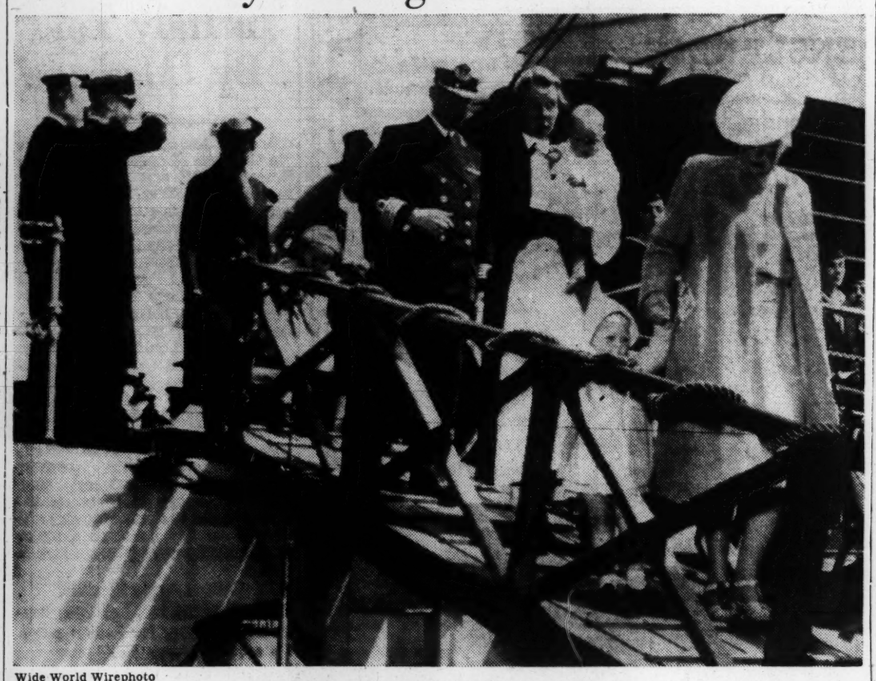
LONDON, June 13 (AP)—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands addressed a message to the British people today expressing "profound gratitude to all those in Britain and the British Empire who in different ways have given generous aid and succor to the people of the Netherlands, the Government and my family in their hour of trial."

The Queen paid tribute to the Allied soldiers who fell in Holland and added the following:

"At the same time Prince Bernhard and I are especially indebted to Princess Alice and the Earl of Athlone for the generous hospitality offered to Princess Juliana and the Princesses Beatrix and Irene in the Dominion of Canada."

Crown Princess Juliana and her children arrived in Canada Tuesday, while her husband, Prince Bernhard, remained in England with the Queen. The Earl of Athlone, Governor-General of Canada, and the Princess Alice are to be hosts to Juliana.

Royal Refugees in Canada



Wide World Wirephoto

Princess Juliana and Her Children

The Crown Princess of the Netherlands is shown at Halifax, Nova Scotia, as she left the Dutch warship which brought her from England. She is holding the hand of Princess Beatrix while a nurse is carrying Princess Irene. The royal party was en route to the Seigniory Club, Quebec, and Canada's major vacation resorts. They will reside at the resort until after the arrival in Quebec of Canada's new Governor General, the Earl of Athlone, and his wife, Princess Alice. Later, Princess Juliana and her daughters will visit the Athlones.

Allies Tighten Restrictions on Aliens

From Dispatches of the Associated Press

Internment of enemy aliens between 60 and 70 years old—Britain's latest move against "fifth columnists"—discloses the intensification of antiespionage activity throughout the Allied countries, especially since the entrance of Italy into the war.

Hitherto, enemy aliens in this so-called "B" category merely had been restricted in Britain. They had been prohibited from owning automobiles or cameras or traveling more than four miles from home.

Britain's defense regulations also resulted in the detainment June 11 of Maj. James Hamilton Davidson-Houston, former War and Foreign Office official.

Italy's entrance into the war on the side of Germany has increased the problem of counteracting subversive activity in Allied countries, which have large numbers of Italians—either alien or naturalized citizens—already resident.

In Canada, where some 12,000 unnaturalized Italians are resident, a police drive resulted in the arrest of several hundred persons.

The Canadian Public Information Director, warning against repeating statements from the German radio, declared recently: "The next time you quote the German radio, go and give yourself up to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police—you are a 'fifth columnist'."

More serious action was taken in Windsor, Ontario, Canada's automobile manufacturing center, when the City Council ordered all municipal employees of enemy-alien birth discharged from their jobs. The order made no distinction as to Canadian citizenship.

In Algiers, the commander-in-chief of the French forces in North Africa warned the substantial Italian population of French possessions that they faced punishment "without mercy" if they acted against the Allied cause.

Italians living in Egypt were being carefully watched as the Government prepared to establish a concentration camp for undesirables and crimnal suspects. About 1,000 suspects were guarded in villages in the interior and were expected to be transferred to the camp.

France's antispy mechanism resulted in the uncovering of a large spy ring recently. Four men and one woman were sentenced to capital punishment by a military court.

Northern Ireland staged its first roundup of aliens since the outbreak of the war and arrested 50 Germans and Austrians.

The outlawed Irish Republican Army, which has constituted a potential threat not only to Eire but to the entire British Isles, received another setback recently when one of its members was arrested and charged with receiving $20,000 in the United States for use on behalf of the I. R. A. A used parachute and a portable radio transmitter were found in the man's possession on May 24 during a search for a parachutist reported to have landed in Dublin.

Ship Bombs Bring Argentine Guard

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 13 (AP) — Special guards of maritime police today were assigned to all ships of belligerent nations in Buenos Aires harbor as a result of the explosion of two time bombs last night aboard the British Royal Mail freighter Gascony, which killed an Argentine stevedore and injured five others.

The bombs apparently had been placed to sink the ship at sea.

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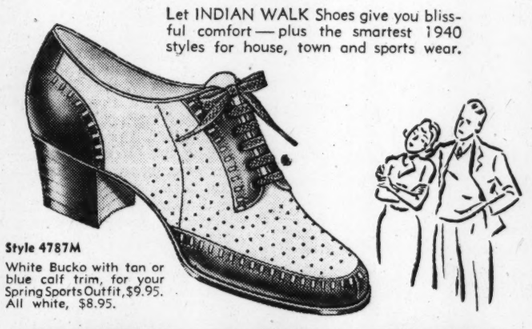

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4. Resists carbon formation because unstable elements have been removed from the oil.

Turkey Signs Trade Pact With Germany

ANKARA, Turkey, June 13 (AP)—The Turkish Government today signed a new commercial agreement with Germany.

The accord came as a bombshell since Turkish leaders had insisted Turkey would fulfill its mutual aid pacts with Britain and France and the controlled press had severely attacked Italy.

The accord, it was announced, provides for the exchange of certain products to the extent of £21,000,000 (Turkish), or about $14,280,000.

It was the result of months of negotiations between the Government and Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey.

ISTANBUL, Turkey, June 13 (AP)—Turkey today unofficially but clearly reaffirmed its mutual assistance pacts with Britain and France and dismissed as worthless Premier Mussolini's offer to respect its netrality.

The Government, however, awaited developments before making any definite move toward entering the war.

The officially controlled Turkish press, which since Italy's entry into the war has been extremely cautious, suddenly loosed a violent attack on Italy.

There were indications that these attacks were inspired and reflected the Government's attitude.

Deputy Hussein Djahid Yaltchin, sometimes known as Turkey's equivalent to Italy's Virginio Gayda, editorial spokesman for Premier Mussolini, wrote in the Istanbul newspaper Yeni Sabah that "the reassurance mixed with veiled threats given by Italy to certain states which might side with the Allies and given in belief the states in question would abandon Britain and France are valueless."

He added: "It is superfluous to state that both Germany and Italy have so often misused assurances that it no longer is possible to put any faith in them."

Mr. Yaltchin, who is one of Turkey's leading figures, said that "on the contrary they convey the impression of a new trap of chicanery. The example of Albania is striking evidence, to say nothing of the example already given by Hitler.

"Italy is wasting her time giving such assurances and it is impossible to suppose that the countries to which they are addressed will either depart from the policy they have adopted or default on engagements taken."

The Istanbul newspaper Aksham said: "We have before our eyes the ruins of countries which have fallen for such assurances."

Official circles said that the Government was awaiting events in the eastern Mediterranean before taking action.

If that area remains quiet—which none expects—Turkey may remain outside of the active fighting indefinitely, it was said.

But, these quarters added, outbreak of the conflict in the eastern Mediterranean would bring Turkey into the war immediately.

LONDON, June 13 (AP)—A Reuter's, British news agency, dispatch from Ankara today said that Turkey had called up some additional classes of troops and reserve officers. No numbers were given. Previous estimates were that Turkey had 600,000 men under arms.

One Way to U. S.

ANKARA, Turkey, June 13 (AP)—The United States Consulate has notified 250 Americans in Turkey that they no longer can return to the United States by way of Europe. The Consul validated passports for return only by way of Asia.

The Consulate was concerned over four American ships in the eastern Mediterranean, bound for the United States with cargoes of Manganese and chromium from Russia and Turkey.

Since these materials are used in manufacture of munitions it was felt that Italy might halt the ships.

Egypt Giving Aid

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 13 (AP)—Egypt placed all its communication systems, air and naval bases and ports at the disposal of Great Britain today, and pledged its ally the "greatest possible assistance" in the war against Italy.

Premier Aly Maher Pasha declared the Nation would fulfill all its obligations under the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of friendship, but intended to refrain from any offensive action against Italy, although diplomatic relations had been severed.

After Parliament's vote yesterday to give "all possible aid" to the Allies, informed quarters considered Egypt's entry into the war a matter of days.

The Government has requisitioned ships for war purposes. Allied naval squadrons blockading the Suez Canal have seized an undisclosed number of Italian ships.

In Cairo the Foreign Ministry stated that the United States was taking charge of Egyptian interests in Italy, and that Switzerland was looking after Italian interests in Egypt.

The Italian Minister to Egypt, Serafino Mazzolini, and his staff are sailing to Greece or Yugoslavia on the first available neutral ship.

The Egyptian press placed little confidence in Premier Mussolini's assurance that he did not intend to attack Egypt.

One paper said, "We remember such assurances also were given Ethiopia and Albania."

The fact that the British fleet air arm was using Egypt as an operating base for attacks on enemy territory was held certain to bring Italian reprisals which might finally force Egypt to declare war.

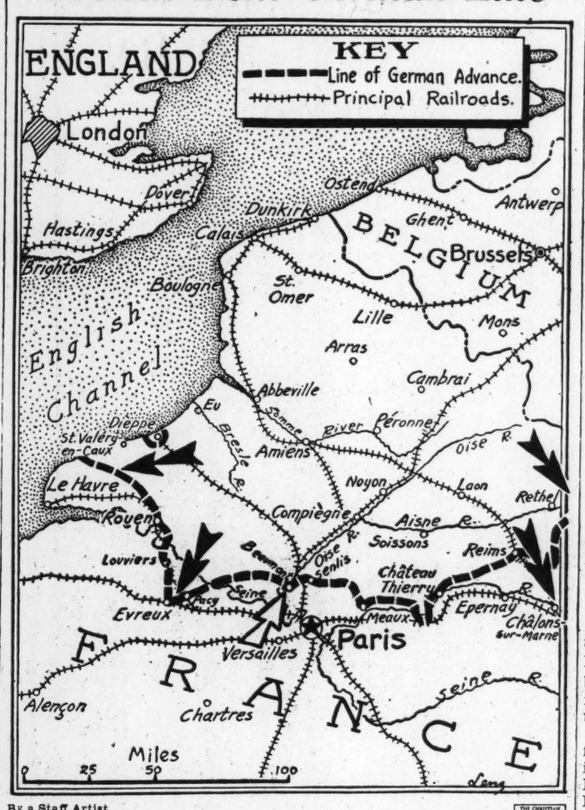
Italian banks and business institutions are liquidating their affairs rapidly.

The Government is expected to make a wholesale roundup of 72,000 Italians scattered in Egypt, of which 30,000 are in Alexandria.

Parliament had approved the Government's policy of severing relations with Italy in conformity with the British-Egyptian treaty of friendship and alliance of Aug. 26, 1936.

Similar action was taken against Germany last September, but the presence of British forces in Egypt and the concentration of Italian troops in neighboring Libya make the current decision vital.

French Dent German Line



By a Staff Artist

Invading Forces Push On Toward Capital

Black arrows show the main points of the German advance. The white arrow north of Paris indicates the point at which the French claim to have driven the Germans back five miles.

Paris Posted as 'Open City' To Avert War's Destruction

Continued from Page 1

Eure, about 45 miles from the capital, which the High Command acknowledged June 12 had been reached by the invaders.

The spokesman listed the lower Seine and the Reims-Champagne offensives as the two most delicate thrusts against the French. He emphasized especially the latter, saying the Germans appeared to be attempting to turn the Maginot Line.

The Italians, said the spokesman, have not yet attacked France, and he said there had been no naval action involving Italy.

The French announced that the Germans had crossed the Marne, with the French falling back along a line from Meaux to Château-Thierry. Meaux is 26 miles from the center of Paris and only about 15 miles from some of the eastern suburbs.

Three Main Drives

The third German force was acknowledged to be as close as Pacy, about 45 miles west of Paris. In stating that the French armies were holding the Germans there and at Evreux, a few miles further west, the High Command disclosed the Germans were well below the Seine in that sector.

In addition to these three main drives, the Germans were engaged in two other important thrusts.

One was a drive by part of the strong German right wing northwestward toward Caudebec, which is only about 30 miles from the important French port of Le Havre.

The second was a great battle for the cathedral town of Rheims, virtually levelled in the World War, 80 miles northeast of Paris. There the Germans rushed into the fight an entire mechanized army corps of 80,000 men and about 3,000 tanks and armored cars. The French last night said they still held the city, although the Germans claimed its fall June 12.

The Germans claimed that two of their armies had succeeded in destroying or capturing more than 200 Allied tanks. Twenty enemy balloons of the balloon barrage were shot down at Le Havre, they claimed.

In Norway, Germans claimed that their planes had shot down in an airfight four of 15 British airplanes which attempted to raid the airport near Trondheim.

Extensive operations by the British Air Force were disclosed to have included the bombing of Boulogne Harbor, various military objectives at Cologne, and elsewhere in Germany as well as Turin, Genoa, and other points in Italy, and also points in Eritrea and Ethiopia, while French airmen attacked the German cities of Mannheim, Neustadt, and Frankfort.

At the same time the Italians declared they had bombed the French Mediterranean naval bases of Toulon and Bizerta.

Soddu Promoted

ROME, June 13 (AP)—Premier Mussolini today appointed Gen. Ubaldo Soddu Vice-Chief of the General Staff of the armed forces under Marshal Pietro Badoglio. General Soddu is now Undersecretary for War.

At the same time the Fascist Militia, in charge of Lt.-Gen. Achille Starace, was placed under the command of Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Italy's Chief of Staff.

Ethiopia's Chance

JERUSALEM, June 13 (AP)—Fitawari Berou, newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of Haile Selassie's forces in Ethiopia, numbering about 200,000 troops reported ready to fight, is leaving Jerusalem by air today to take the field against Italy in Ethiopia.

General Berou, former Ethiopian Minister of War, declared in an interview that "now is our golden chance."

While he was preparing to go, special prayers for his success were offered in Abyssinian churches of Jerusalem and Jericho.

The exiled Emperor Haile Selassie was stated to be living in London.

Bullitt 'Marooned'

PARIS, June 13 (AP) — United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt lost his white marble Chantilly château to the war today when the spacious gardens of the estate became a battleground.

Mr. Bullitt was in Paris at the time the fighting engulfed the Chantilly region, just north of Paris, and he announced that he would remain here, for the time being at least.

Rome-Lisbon by Air

ROME, June 13 (AP)—Italian authorities announced today that a passenger and mail airline service will be maintained between Rome and Lisbon, Portugal, thus still giving Italy an outlet to trans-Atlantic traffic.

Economy Linked to Tax Bill

Continued from Page 1

tary of the Treasury explained that under existing authority he could apply Federal taxes to income from these securities.

The new tax bill, as approved by the House, and before the Senate Committee is an unprecedented combination of quick compilation and rapid passage.

Super-Tax Planned

Permanent features include a broadening of the tax base adding many new taxpayers: a 1 per cent increase in the corporation tax and a general increase on surtaxes on individual incomes above $6,000. The items together would raise an estimated $322,000,000. The taxable base is increased by lowering personal exemptions to the income tax from $1,000 to $800 for single persons: and from $2,500 to $2,000 for married couples, with the $400 exemption for each child still maintained.

In addition to the permanent increases in income and similar taxes a 5-year temporary 10 per cent "super-tax" would be imposed on all income, estate, gift and excess profits taxes. This would be applicable on this year's incomes, payable next March 15.

Typical figures taken for a married person with no dependents all of whose income is earned, show that under the present law he would pay no tax on a $2,500 income, and $11 under the new bill including the super-tax; a $6,000 income now pays $116, and would pay $149.60; $10,000 now pays $415 and would pay $528; $20,000 now pays $1,589 and would pay $2,336.40.

In addition to these provisions, temporary imposts are scattered in various manufacturers' excises on liquor, tobacco, and the like. Gasoline would cost ½ cent a gallon more. Theater tickets now pay a 10 per cent tax on tickets costing over 40 cents. Under the bill the exemption would be lowered to 30 cents.

The total amount to be raised by the temporary taxes, including the income super-tax, would be $682,000,000.

Call by Italian King

ROME, June 13 (AP by Radio)—A proclamation by King Victor Emmanuel to all the peoples of his Empire, calling on them to enter wholeheartedly into the struggle which "Italy now is waging for the cause of justice and her own independence" was broadcast today by the Rome radio.

War Support In Italy Told By 'Message'

Continued from Page 1

nificantly issued from somewhere "in the zone of operations." Victor Emmanuel III was a soldier King in the World War, and now was apparently rising to the national emergency as before. Crown Prince Umberto of Savoy signed his message to the Duce, promising that his men would "dare all" for the inevitable victory in his capacity as the General commanding the Army of the West.

The Duce's son-in-law, Foreign Minister Ciano, had been reckoned as an aristocratic conservative and sober statesman, yet he seemed the picture of youthful smiling enthusiasm appearing in the window of the Palazzo Venezia shortly before Premier Mussolini came onto the balcony, then modestly disappearing when the crowd began to cheer. The day afterward he left Rome as a major in the air force to join his squadron.

Vatican Again Flexible

The Vatican, too, had been considered a factor for Italian peace. Its strong opposition to war was believed a definitely restraining influence upon the Italian dictator.

But the Vatican has long been flexible in adapting itself to changing situations in the civil world. It found it wise not to oppose the Italian conquest of Ethiopia; during the Spanish war it served virtually as another foreign office for Italy. It has struggled with the Fascist Government; then signed a Concordat with it.

Two months ago the Vatican's newspaper Osservatore Romano was being branded as Anglophile and Anti-Italian by Fascist critics and was forced off the streets. Today the newspaper appears without comment. Whatever its opinions may be the Vatican for the time being is retreating into its sovereign city without burning any bridges across the Tiber behind it.

Meanwhile, churchmen are blessing the launching of new naval vessels, performing their offices with armed forces as customary.

How much of these significant changes in the immediate policy of the Vatican and the Royal family has been accompanied with "misgivings within" is difficult to say. Whatever reservations may be held by the head of the House of Savoy and the head of the Roman Catholic Church, remain their own secret. And similarly, no one outside can know what pressures may have been applied upon them by the Fascist regime, and by events themselves.

Heavy Pressure on Citizens

As for the average unorganized Italian citizen, circumstances have brought heavy pressure to bear upon him. He is by nature pacific but far less subject to coordination than the average German, far more volatile and free in his opinion. The amount of personal liberty of opinion which has existed throughout Italy since September has been a constant surprise even to veteran observers.

Nevertheless the Italian is much less likely than the average German to establish any necessary connection between his own personal ideas and the program of the State.

Therefore he has to be trained only to mass action, not necessarily to mass thinking. This man on the street has been relentlessly accustomed to the idea of war, regardless of his private opinion, in the last few weeks.

Propaganda Carefully Staged

This was a master stroke of Fascist preparation. It was carried out by well-staged propaganda, by person-to-person missionary work, and even more vigorous pressure from more than a million members of the Fascist National Party.

On June 11, whatever the people thought about war, they were resigned to the inevitable.

From now on the feelings of the people will be still further complicated by knowing that their sons and brothers are at the front.

Thus various resistances in the Italian political system of last September had been substantially moderated by June.

At the same time the authority of the State and the ruling party has been asserted in no uncertain way. War preparation has been a gradual accumulation of pressure rather than the sudden shock which in September might have caused serious strain.

This is the situation as of today—June 13, 1940. Italian nationalism has been doing its work under unexpectedly favorable circumstances considering the many earlier limitations.

What will happen tomorrow is for tomorrow to disclose.

Canada Buys Rattles As Gas Raid Alarms

By the Canadian Press

Ottawa

Canada, as part of its war effort, has placed an order for 870 wooden rattles. Not to mention 4,000 gasoline-driven, electric generating plants, 5,275 camouflage nets, 1,000 miles of electric cable, and 432 wireless sets.

It is to place orders shortly for 4,000 life belts and for 450 anchors. Work already has begun on contracts involving production of 7,000 ground flares, 14,000 thunder flashes (flares), 5,000 cordite drums, and more than 1,100,000 gallons of aviation gasoline.

The wooden rattles are used in field service for gas attack alarms.

35 U. S. Destroyers Sought By Allies to Bolster Defense

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—Negotiations by Great Britain and France for acquiring several decommissioned United States destroyers to combat Italy's vaunted submarine fleet were reported advancing today.

How many of the 35 destroyers laid up several years ago were involved in the projected purchase was not disclosed but a considerable number was indicated.

Some sources believe that there are about 170 light-draft naval vessels in the United States which might be suitable for Allied use. Authoritative but unofficial indications have been made that the British and French need every naval craft that the United States forces can spare.

Doubt existed, however, that the Government had authority under present law to trade in naval vessels to manufacturers for re-sale to the Allies in the same manner already applied to other war equipment such as airplanes.

Pending legislation permitting trade-in of guns and other supplies was believed by some congressional leaders not to cover destroyers.

It was believed that before negotiations were concluded for disposing of the ships, President Roosevelt would request specific legislative authority. The President has not indicated that he contemplated any immediate move in this direction.

The Allies were reported to be seeking as many of the destroyers as the American Government would release.

Britain has lost a large number of destroyers in the war. Italy's entry with a fleet of submarines reputed to be the world's largest increased British efforts to strengthen its fleet with obsolescent destroyers from this country.

The craft involved in the negotiations were said to be in such condition that they could be put into use within a month or two.

Wallace Sees 'Full Granary' In U. S. as Boon for World

Continued from Page 1

domestic consumption and feeding the European refugees we will, to a degree, offset the loss of our regular export markets.

Working With Red Cross

"Already we are co-operating directly with the American Red Cross in its humanitarian work of sending supplies to Europe. As far as available funds will permit, it is our hope to continue this sort of co-operation.

"The people of the United States approve aid of this kind to the innocent war sufferers. But refugee relief is only part of our problem. We must remember that in our own country we still have millions of our own people who do not have adequate diets. Every effort must be made to expand domestic consumption of our surplus farm products. . . .

"Abundant reserve supplies are on hand to meet all requirements between now and the next year's harvest. Before next year's crops are planted it will be possible to anticipate future requirements.

"Never have the farmers of the United States been in such good position to produce the limit with the minimum of labor. Both our soils and our methods of agricultural management have been greatly improved in the past seven years.

"If labor should ever run short in the cities, there is a great reserve supply on the farms which can be drawn on. This can be done efficiently and without hysteria by means of the community and county committeemen. Because of our organization, our agricultural efficiency, and our great supplies, we will not need to plow the hills and the great plains as we did in 1917 and 1918."

Nova Scotia Miners Return to Work

SYDNEY, Nova Scotia, June 13 (AP)—All collieries in the Cape Breton area worked as scheduled last night after settlement of brief walkouts caused by refusal of Canadian-born employees to work with Italians or Germans.

Throughout the district, foreign-born enemy alien employees remained above ground, in conformity with a decision reached June 11 under which they are not to be allowed to work until their status has been investigated. The Canadian-born men walked out in four mines June 10.

No. 11 pit at Glace Bay was idle for a single shift yesterday when a German-born worker refused to stay above ground. Later he went home, and men of succeeding shifts worked.

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Keep Posted on Postage Stamps
News of interest to stamp collectors is a part of the Daily Features Page of The Christian Science Monitor every Thursday.

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(6 cushions)
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Wang Demands Withdrawal Of Belligerents From China

SHANGHAI, June 13 (AP)—The Japanese-controlled Central Chinese Government at Nanking published a declaration demanding that all troops, warships, and other armed forces of European belligerents stationed in China be withdrawn.

The Nanking regime, headed by Wang Ching-wei and acting under Japanese advice, said it was interested only in avoiding any "untoward incidents" in China.

It pointed out that Britain, France, and Italy all have forces in China—in many cases stationed in the same localities.

"It this critical period," it said, "the presence of belligerent troops is likely to result in conflict which may develop to serious proportions."

British and French garrisons are stationed in close proximity to small Italian marine units in Peiping, Shanghai, and Tientsin.

The United States has marine garrisons in the same three cities. There are no German forces in China.

Nanking's move follows closely an official Japanese "suggestion" that forces of European belligerents be withdrawn from China.

The Japanese Consul General here handed to British, French, and Italian officials a copy of a communication circulated to officials of the same nations in Tokyo by Masayuki Tani, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.

In this Mr. Tani recalled official Japanese "advice" last autumn that European belligerents take their forces out of China. The latest communication was sent also to the American and German coinsulate general "for information."

France Warned

HONG KONG, June 13 (AP)—The Japanese Army in South China today issued a statement saying it was not able "to condone aid given Chiang Kai-shek by authorities of French Indo-China who are unable to take cognizance of the new state of affairs in East Asia."

The statement, interpreted by Domei, official Japanese news agency, as a "vigorous warning" to France, charged the French with continual supply of war materials for Chiang Kai-shek's "Free China" through French controlled communication lines.

Hull Is Critical

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, re-emphasized today, in comment on Japanese air attacks on Chungking, China, the United States policy of condemning "ruthless bombings of civilian populations."

The State Department in a statement containing the Secretary's comment said that both official and unofficial reports indicated the bombing of Chungking "intensive and indiscriminate."

CHUNGKING, June 13 (AP)—In a 23-minute raid yesterday 124 Japanese planes destroyed two thirds of old Chungking City, provisional Capital of China, and caused casualties probably numbering 1,500.

American missionaries said the havoc was the worst single devastation caused by Japanese bombers since the start of hostilities nearly three years ago, and probably was one of the worst ravages of a city in history.

Between 800 and 900 demolition bombs were dropped.

Because of the density of the population about 150,000 persons were left homeless. Foreigners escaped.

Rome Cable Link To South America Reported Broken

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 13 (AP)—The trans-Atlantic cable linking South America and Rome was reported cut yesterday.

Informed sources said normal service to South America from Rome by way of Spain had been disrupted.

The Italian Cable Company said it was unable to disclose any details of the operations, but that service is being maintained.

Cables to Italy were said to be going by way of commercial radio systems.

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP)—Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co. said last night that it had received authority from the Federal Communications Commission to operate direct radio telegraph service between the United States and Rome as a result of interruption of the service of the Italian cable by reason of the war.

R. C. A. communications also has a direct contact with Rome.

Above Capital

© Harris & Ewing

Monument and Blimp

A sight-seeing blimp circles the Washington Monument and the photographer catches both in an unusual study.

Ascent by 4-H Test for Shaft

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—The Washington Monument came in today for one of its toughest tests—playing host to delegates to the national encampment of 4-H Club members.

Early in the day the 172 strapping delegates flexed their muscles for trips up and down the 555-foot stone shaft. Before they marched on the monument, one of the guards looked them over, sighed, and said: "Boy, they're big and strong. If she stands this one, she's really here to stay."

Elevators are available for trips up and down the shaft, but the men who operate them did not expect to have a busy day.

The 4-H encampment—a miniature city of tents—lies close to the monument. In past years climbing it has been left to the individual. This year, however, the program called for a march en masse.

Four years ago monument officials passed a no-running rule after a group of high school seniors, here on a graduation trip, almost made the shaft shake by racing from top to bottom.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday:
Morning, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m). Chimes radiocast 9:15 a. m. Service 9:45 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Sunday, June 30
Evening 11.73mc (25.6m), 15.13mc (19.8m). Chimes radiocast 6 p. m. Service 6:30 p. m. Eastern Standard Time.

The beam antennae will be directed toward South America.

Devotional Program

Third Sunday 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m). Service, 4 p. m., Eastern Standard Time

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.6m), 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mondays to Saturdays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m) 6 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 6.04 mc (49.6m), 11.73 mc (26.6m), 10:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Communist Found Not Libelous Term

NEW YORK (AP)—State Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora ruled June 11 that it is not defamatory in itself to call a person a Communist.

The Communist Party, he said, is subject to absolute control of foreigners and its members "have potentially obligated themselves even to overthrow our Government by force," but nevertheless, under American law it may function as a political party and put candidates on the ballot.

While it possesses that status and those rights," he said, "it cannot be held that it is defamatory per se to say of anyone that he is affiliated with, or a member of, the Communist Party. Any rule to the contrary would abridge . . . freedom of discussion. . . ."

Kuomintang Narrowing Communistic Breach

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Kuomintang and Communist leaders are working out a formula for "satisfactory solution of their differences," according to word from Chungking, the Provisional Capital.

In general, this accords with earlier information concerning negotiation on Government maintenance of Red forces—six divisions to be fully looked after and another three to receive pay only, a total of 220,000 men—together with arrangements to keep the Kuomintang out of Communist-controlled areas. To hope for a complete and final solution of the problem of Kuomintang-Communist problems, however, probably is a trifle too optimistic, for the differences run deeper than specific issues.

There is no reason why there should be any fundamental split between the Kuomintang and the Communists as long as Japan continues its invasion of China. There is every reason to think that such continued invasion will mean continuation of the "united front" to which every important Kuomintang and Communist leader is committed. Armed clashes should come to an end with the negotiation of satisfactory terms on the two points mentioned.

Local Jealousies

But it is likely, first of all, that local jealousies between Kuomintang and Communist political workers will continue; and second, the Communists will never be content until Kuomintang promises of a legalization of their party position are fulfilled. And in the Kuomintang there is a strong resistance to going beyond a formal promulgation of the permanent Constitution next autumn.

In other words, many of the controlling group want to continue the "period of tutelage" and to retain the Kuomintang's present unique position as the only legal party. The Communists would, of course, continue to exist on sufferance, and there would be no movement against them or any effort to treat their party as an outlaw organization. But they would be unable to participate in the Government as Communists, or in general to enjoy the amenities provided by a legally safeguarded position.

No Clear-Cut Struggle

By no means is it a clear-cut struggle between Kuomintang and Communists, however. Leaders in each camp feel respect, liking and a desire for co-operation as regards the other. It is clear, for example, that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek—naturally a Kuomintang leader, but now grown in stature to be in great degree above direct party considerations—is probably the stanchest defender of Communist rights at Chungking This is not at all (as has been represented in Japanese propaganda) because he has been taken into camp by Red propaganda, or intimidated by his own historic kidnapping at Sian, but simply because he has become convinced of Communist sincerity in the united front for defense of the country, and because he believes the Communists deserve a square deal.

It is suggested in Chungking that the Japanese expect, desire or have been maneuvering to develop a split. No doubt the Japanese would like to cause one, but it is hard to see how they could have been acting effectively toward that end. The best-informed Japanese in China, moreover, have quite good information on the whole position and they are well aware that no fundamental split is possible under present circumstances.

Reds in China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China—The current easing of relations between Communists and the ruling Kuomintang follows a period when the tension was easily apparent. There were even a number of armed clashes.

In a telegram sent to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek last Dec. 22 by Chu Teh and all seven other Commanders of the Red forces, it was stated that about three years ago 23 hsien (counties) were assigned as a Border Region to be garrisoned by the 8th Route (Communist) Army, but in the summer of 1939 sections of both Shensi and East Kansu were invaded by Central Government troops, while the same thing happened again in December. Surprise attacks on the Reds by the Government forces were described, and the message went on.

"How can we struggle among ourselves at such a moment? Now the Japanese are increasing political control even more than their military. It is their program to fight the Communists, but it should not be that of our Government. . . . We hope you will judge these regrettable incidents with justice and impartiality. In case of further such incidents we must recall part of our army from the front."

A source close to the Reds told the writer that the Reds have had to get 90 per cent of their ammunition from the Japanese. They have been given no heavy artillery and they have only light and mountain artillery. One quantity of artillery was picked up, they said, when Yen Hsi-shan ran away from the Japanese, and later a 50-50 split between Yen and the Communists was made. The Government has given only rifles and ammunition.

Altogether, it was declared, the Reds number a million rifles if all partisans and others are counted. The Communists claim 220,000 in their regular army, making up the six divisions to be fully maintained, plus three to receive pay only, which it is now virtually agreed will furnish the backbone of a settlement with the Government.

The Communists also are asking permission to send organizers into Shantung, theoretically Japanese-occupied, Chahar and other North China sections, where they think the peasants can be strengthened in resistance.

The Kuomintang is by no means united on the Communist issue. Some, like the "Christian General," Feng Yu-hsiang—more or less on the shelf in Chungking, but still hale, hearty, and able to speak so as to be heard—are rather sympathetic toward the Communists as able allies whose political-economic program is not extreme; others say little but work against the Communists quietly.

As to the propaganda issue, only the Communist daily Hsin Hwa Jih Pao, or New China Daily News, is allowed, and the Reds say they have no other organs, although there are some Leftist, but not Communist, publications.

"The party has political workers in all provinces," says a Red spokesman, "but as the party is still not legal, their existence is extra-legal. The party demands realization of the Constitution and legalization of its status. We also demand public accusations, something in which we have been helped by the Generalissimo against covert opposition by others."

Pepper Urges U. S. 'To Tell the World'

CHICAGO, June 13 (AP)—Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida declared last night that the United States should aid the Allies "by all means short of war."

"The surest and safest way to keep the scourge of war from America's shores, to preserve peace and freedom here," he said, "is for Americans to stand up like men . . . and say to the world that America . . . will defend not only its soil but her way of life against all who would destroy it, and by all means short of war will now lend her aid to those who fight today to fling back those who would destroy us and would desecrate Old Glory and all that it stands for."

The Floridan, in an address prepared for the all-Chicago Flag Day celebration in Grant Park, contended that any doubt about the issue of the European conflict was dispelled two days ago, when "the hand poised for months to strike chose to sink its dagger in a neighbor's back when she was being ravaged by another foe."

He quoted Premier Mussolini as saying then that "we are going to war against the decrepit democracies" and that "this revolution asserts itself against those who control the riches and the gold of the earth."

Work on Tugs Awarded

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—The Navy awarded a $979,552 contract yesterday to the Consolidated Shipbuilding Corporation, New York, for labor and material pertaining to work on harbor tugs.

N.Y. Completes Unification Of Transit System

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 13—After 20 years of attempted consolidation of New York City's vast subway, elevated, street car, and motorbus lines under municipal ownership, unification had today become a fact and all major transit facilities here were being operated by the Board of Transportation under the designation of the New York Transit System.

The city took title to the properties of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company in ceremonies at City Hall yesterday and the Transport Board began operation of the Interborough Rapid Transit lines at midnight last night. The properties of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Company and its subsidiaries were brought under city ownership on June 1 and have been operated by the Board of Transportation since midnight of that day.

The New York City Transit System now comprises three divisions—the I. R. T., the B. M. T., and the I. N. D., formerly known as the Independent Subway System, which has been municipally owned and operated since its construction. The unified system represents an investment of about $1,500,000,000 in 790 track miles of subway and elevated lines, 437 track miles of street railway and 80 miles of motorbus routes.

Ceremonies Held

City operation of the I. R. T. lines at midnight last night were unmarked by official ceremonies or fanfare. Earlier in the day, however, formal ceremonies were held in the Board of Estimate Chamber at City Hall to mark acquisition of the Interborough properties and consummation of the general unification program.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, John Delaney, Chairman of the Board of Transportation: Stanley M. Isaacs, Borough President of Manhattan: John Cashmore, Borough President of Brooklyn: Newboid Morris, President of the City Council, and William C. Chanler, City Corporation Counsel, were among those participating in the ceremonies.

"I assure you," Mayor La Guardia said, "that so far as it is in my power during the rest of the time that I have anything to say about it we are going to run this rapid transit system on a business basis and politics will have nothing to do with its operation. If you don't believe me, I refer you to any political club in the city for confirmation."

Mayor Gets Deeds

The deeds to the properties of the I. R. T. and the Manhattan Railway Company, the latter of which owned some of the property the I. R. T. trains ran on, were handed to the Mayor.

Light Beam Transmits Sound To 'Eye' in New Phonograph

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 13—Instead of mechanical vibrations, a beam of light, flickering 1,800,000 times a minute, is used to transmit voice or music from a jeweled pickup to an "electric eye" in Philco's new photo-electric phonograph—disclosed for the first time to natural scientists, musicians, and civic leaders here June 10.

The development has been under way for many years and employs fundamentals long known to the world of electrical research, but so far used only as "laboratory toys." The nucleus of the advance is again a photo-electric cell or "eye," activated by a vibrating beam of light, converting vibrations electrically into music.

The basic idea which Philco engineers brought to the improvement of the phonograph, as explained by David Grimes, chief of the experimental laboratory, "was to eliminate the actual, mechanical work formerly done by the needle being dragged through the grooves.

"The needle has been replaced by a sapphire jewel which floats through the grooves, transmitting tone vibrations to a tiny mirror swinging freely on an axis," Mr. Grimes said. "A beam of light, produced by a small bulb and directed at this vibrating mirror, picks up the vibrations and reflects them on a photo-electric cell (electric eye). The cell, activated by the vibrating light beam, converts these vibrations electrically into music."

In other words, the floating jewel of the photo-electric phonograph acts merely as a control valve to operate the electric eye, thus reducing the friction characteristic of all previous operation.

The mirror in the new phonograph is as thin as paper, made of special glass manufactured for scientific instruments, and it is coated with a vaporized aluminum coating similar to that now employed for "silvering" all important astronomical telescopes.

The steady flow of light for the tiny bulb shining on the mirror is provided by an oscillator which transforms ordinary 60-cycle alternating house current into high frequency current of 1,800,000 cycles.

The sound qualities of the new system were pronounced by experts present as superior to anything previously attained.

Yanks Slogan Buttons Come Under Ban

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 13 (AP)—The wearing of buttons lettered "The Yanks are not coming," is taboo today for 4,000 employees of the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Division.

Lewis G. Hines, Secretary of Labor and Industry, asserted the slogan was "conceived by Communists" and the buttons were distributed by Communist Front Organization.

Mr. Hines did not specify what Pennsylvania localities were involved but warned he would take action in any office where the buttons were found.

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Possibility of Trading Is Not Over Yet—Brae Burn Golfer Wins on Green

Rival Outfits Still Show Interest in Bee Players

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the June 15 trading deadline only a few hours away, rumors of player changes are once more circulating in this vicinity. Although none mention the Red Sox, who would give up more than a bag full of used balls for a nine-inning pitcher, a deal involving the Bees may be completed before midnight Saturday.

Prexy Bob Quinn has been dickering with several rival clubs on and off since the early days of the campaign, but up to now has turned a deaf ear on all propositions. Brooklyn's acquisition of Joe Medwick and Curt Davis yesterday may have dimmed Larry MacPhail's interest in Max West. However, there still are other parties casting anxious glances at some of Casey Stengel's athletes.

Terry Wants Tony

Bill Terry, for example, may still talk business for Tony Cuccinello and West. The Giants are not satisfied at second base and Tony would fit nicely into the Polo Ground opening. Terry has thought all along that West might develop into a tremendous threat under Coogan's Bluff, where the stands are comparatively close to the plate at the foul lines.

The Cubs, who are scheduled to open a four-game series at the Hive tomorrow, are known to be interested in Eddie Miller. And you cannot blame them. A big league shortstop would make the Bruins much more formidable in this National League pennant race. Frankie Frisch at Pittsburgh has voiced a longing for Al Lopez. The old Fordham Flash is slowly putting together a strong club at Forbes Field, but his biggest need—with the possible exception of pitching—is an outstanding catcher.

Strong Contenders

However, as always, clubs which make gestures toward the better players on the Bees, seem unwilling to part with established talent in return. It may be, though, that the recent Dodger-Cardinal transaction will speed up business in other quarters. With Medwick in his outfield and Davis pitching the brand of ball he is capable of, Leo Durocher looms as Cincinnati's chief contender in the flag race. If Terry and Gabby Hartnett expect to remain threats, they must go out and gather up more strength.

Medwick will be a sensation at Ebbets Field. The fact that he outgrew his usefulness in St. Louis does not change his mechanical ability. Joe is the type of player who thrives with a winning team, and the Dodgers are just that. He should become as big an outfield hero in Flatbush as the departed Babe Herman, although not for the same reasons. Medwick gives the Dodgers that much-needed right-hander who can hit home runs.

Busy Schedule

Stengel's rather unimpressive pitching staff faces a stiff test during the next few days. After singles with the Cubs tomorrow and Saturday, the Bees play a doubleheader with the Hartnetts on Sunday and another twin bill with the Pirates on Monday. The locals are called upon to fill 15 dates in the next 12 days.

For a number of reasons, almost too numerous to recall, the Bees collapsed in the West. On the tour they won one game at Cincinnati and one at St. Louis, but dropped nine others. When they were hitting their pitching was bad. When somebody came through with a fair exhibition on the mound, his mates stopped hitting. Stengel hopes that home cooking and the familiar background of the Hive will bring more victories during the next two weeks.

Stengel is particularly anxious to do something about the Cubs, as the Windy City team has been pushing his boys around all spring. In seven games played to date, Hartnett has emerged with seven triumphs, or par for the course. On the recent western trip, the Bruins took four straight at Wrigley Field.

* * *

Briefs . . . Tuesday is an open date here . . . The Pirates stay over for singles Wednesday and Thursday . . . The Cardinals begin a four-game series at the Hive one week from tomorrow . . . The West-bound Red Sox were in Cooperstown today for a contest with the East-bound Cubs . . . The individual star of yesterday's 9-5 Sox triumph over Cleveland was Jim Bagby, who pitched the last four innings and allowed only one hit . . . It was his fourth win . . . He has three losses . . . Foxx, Doerr and Tabor each batted across two runs . . . Tabor hit a homer—his eighth—and a double . . . Doerr had a triple and Foxx a double . . . The Sox are half a game better in the American League race than they were a year ago . . . Their 1939 record on the morning of June 13 was 27 won and 17 lost . . . Today they have 27 and 16 . . . The locals go first to Chicago and the Yankees open in St. Louis.

Troublesome Cubs on Hand

Wide World; Staff Photographer

Hank Leiber (left), veteran hard-hitting outfielder of the Chicago Cubs, who comes to the Hive with the team tomorrow for the start of a series with the Bees. Larry French (right) has been an outstanding Cub pitcher this spring. He beat the Bees on his last trip here in May. Bill Nicholson (inset), young outfielder who has hit well over .300 all spring.

Olympets Meet New Havenites At the Garden

A tightly contested game is expected at the Boston Garden tonight when the Boston Olympets and the Connecticut Yankee Girls of New Haven clash in the feature game of the weekly twin bill.

Adding spice to the program is the preliminary contest between the Totem Pole Girls and the Everett Angels in which the Norumbega team is anxious to redeem themselves for an early season defeat at the hands of the Angels.

The feature rivals, Olympets and Yankees, met twice last year, each winning one game. The Pets bowed on the New Haven Arena in their first game as a team. Back in the Boston Garden, the Hub team turned the tables, but not until they had come from behind in the last half of the ninth inning.

Both the Pets and their rivals will be handicapped by High School graduation exercises. Four of the New Haven girls will make belated appearances, while the local team will be without the services of Virginia Dagg, center fielder, Rose Boyle and Ellie Haydock, both third sackers, and Frieda Frantzen, spare outfielder. It is expected that Maddy English, regular Totem Pole third baseman, will be drafted to fill the difficult spot. Mary Pratt, who pitched excellent ball for the Pets last season, will be on hand for the first time this year, and will take over one of the outfield berths.

Have Own Rules

Semi-pro baseball has its own official playing rules this year. They appear in the 1940 National Semi-Pro Baseball Guides, available at sporting goods stores and newsstands.

All-Time Mark For Attendance Might Be Made

CHICAGO (AP)—The American League, President Will Harridge says, has an excellent chance to establish a new all-time record in attendance this season—given a fair break in the weather and a continuation of the close pennant battle involving Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, and New York.

The league mark is 6,000,000, a total reached both in 1924 and 1925. A check made a week ago, Harridge revealed, showed league attendance up 20 per cent over last season despite fewer night games thus far this season.

* * *

Also speaking of crowds in sport: Veteran observers and officials at the National Open in Cleveland last week end said the gallery—with a "gate" expected to total more than $27,000—was the largest since Bobby Jones pulled them out as he won in 1930 at Minneapolis . . . It also was one of the wildest crowds in golf history . . . Two cops, trying to control a rush to the 18th as Gene Sarazen and Champion Lawson Little finished, were knocked down and trampled on . . . And who do you think won the wild scramble for Little's ball as it hit the final cup, a scramble which tore up the green and knocked Little on his back? An 18-year-old youth with a big "Marshall" band on his arm.

* * *

The Chicago White Sox are going in for some "hoopla" Friday night that probably would draw a gasp from the team founder, the late Charles A. Comiskey . . . A night club star will sing the National Anthem, and a band will entertain between innings of the White Sox-Boston fracas, first owl game of the season here . . . What, no pole vault?

* * *

Had the U. S. G. A. permitted Ed Oliver to play Little and Sarazen in the open play-off Sunday after disqualifying him for starting too early Saturday, he might have been beaten and forgotten . . . As it is, he'll get favorable publicity for a long time . . . The U. S. G. A. probably will try to forget the 1940 tournament as quickly as possible, what with the Oliver disqualification, the mystifying order by a Canterbury official which temporarily kept writers from the locker room, and the general criticism leveled at the way the galleries were handled.

Crimson Beats Brown

Brown, the only team to defeat Holy Cross in the Crusaders' last 16 games, fell before an aroused Harvard nine at Soldiers Field yesterday, with the Crimson winning 9-2. Chief factor in the Harvard triumph was Torbie Macdonald's grand slam homer in the fourth inning, which overcame a two-run Bruin lead and gave the Crimson an edge it never lost. Capt. Tom Healey, who allowed four hits and two runs in five innings, was the winning pitcher, with Jack Schwede finishing up by pitching shutout ball.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Heving	7	3	0	1.000
Wilson	12	2	0	1.000
Galehouse	8	3	1	.750
Harris	9	3	1	.750
Grove	8	3	1	.750
Dickman	10	4	3	.571
Hash	14	4	3	.571
Bagby	11	4	3	.571
Rulland	3	1	2	.333
Wagner	4	0	0	.000
Ostermueller	7	0	2	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Errickson	10	3	0	1.000
Sullivan	12	3	5	.375
Posedel	11	3	6	.333
Piechota	6	1	2	.333
Strincevich	11	1	4	.200
Barnicle	10	0	4	.000
Coffman	10	0	2	.000
Javery	9	0	2	.000
Callahan	5	0	2	.000
Fette	5	0	3	.000

Brooklyn's Pennant Hopes Soar After Record Deal

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 13 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers, who exchanged their daffy ways for first place, eyed the National League pennant more manifestly today with the acquisition of slugger Joe Medwick and pitcher Curt Davis of the Cardinals.

The eleventh hour deal, which brought four Dodger players to the Red Birds, was "the biggest money transaction ever in the National League," Brooklyn President Larry MacPhail said. However, the exact sum is the clubs' secret.

Durocher Elated

The known top check was the $185,000 which the Chicago Cubs paid the Cardinals for Dizzy Dean in 1938.

MacPhail, who flew East last night after an all-day conference consummating the deal, chuckled over his new players, whose sale was surprising only in that it included Davis. The Dodgers were known to have been dickering for Medwick, a close friend of Brooklyn Manager Leo Durocher. The latter said in Pittsburgh he was "elated" to get Joe and Curt.

Medwick, an outfielder, made his reputation with a bat. He has averaged better than .300 every year since he joined the Cards in 1932. His top was .374 in 1937 when he won the league batting championship and was voted the most valuable player.

The next season, Medwick, who was born in Carteret, N. J., drew a $20,000 salary, but his batting average fell to .322. In 1939, he signed for $18,000 after a lengthy holdout, which was repeated this spring when Joe tried in vain for a raise. He hit .332 last year.

However, the bat baron's hits have decreased with the seventh-place Cardinals' fortunes this season and his present average is .304. During his current slump he has been booed by home fans.

Simultaneously, Davis, who hails from Greenfield, Mo., has slipped. He hasn't won a game this year in seven starts and has four losses. He came to the Cardinals in the Dean deal and won 12 games and lost eight his first season here.

Davis Won 22

In 1939, Davis won 22 and dropped 16, carrying much of the mound burden as St. Louis finished a close second to Cincinnati. A right-hander, he was brought to the National League by Philadelphia in 1934.

Two of the new Cardinals—pitcher Carl Doyle of Knoxville, Tenn., and outfielder Ernie Koy of Sealy, Texas—will report tomorrow at Philadelphia.

Neither has been at the forefront among the Dodgers this season. Koy was batting .209 in 18 games at the end of last week and Doyle has been used only infrequently in relief roles.

Also transferred to Red Bird registry are pitcher Sam (Nick) Nahem, who is now with the Louisville American Association team, and infielder Berthold Haas of Montreal in the International League. Both had been out on option.

Nahem, a right-hander, is from New York City. Haas is from Naperville, Ill., and won the Southern League batting championship last year, hitting .365 for Nashville.

Princeton Wins

A powerful Princeton polo quartet malleted its way into the finals of the national intercollegiate championships yesterday at Forbes Field, Norwood, by defeating Army 11 to 9.

In one of the fastest displays of polo-playing yet witnessed in the championship series, which has progressed through the first half of the semifinals, the Tigers outrode and out-maneuvered the Cadets in nearly every chukker.

Paul Miller paced the Princeton quartet, driving home four goals. Strong, Milton and de Saussure of Army each brought in a pair of goals.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Carey	5	14	6	.429
Finney	38	172	65	.378
Cramer	43	193	68	.352
Williams	43	166	56	.337
Peacock	23	46	15	.326
Foxx	43	161	51	.317
Di Maggio	13	28	8	.286
Doerr	40	166	46	.277
Tabor	40	149	39	.262
Cronin	43	152	34	.224
Desautels	34	108	22	.204
Owen	5	16	3	.188
Glenn	3	1	0	.000

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Andrews	6	11	4	.364
Rowell	27	75	26	.347
Ross	40	154	50	.325
Lopez	36	119	36	.303
Miller	40	146	41	.281
Cuccinello	34	126	34	.270
Hassett	40	147	39	.265
Moore	17	61	15	.246
Warstler	22	50	12	.240
Cooney	24	84	15	.234
Masi	13	26	6	.231
West	39	152	35	.230
Wietelmann	6	5	1	.200
Sisti	25	78	14	.179

John Marsolini of Milton, Mass., Brown third baseman, has served as president of his freshman and sophomore class, and now as a junior holds that same office. In addition he is president-elect of the Cammarian Club, senior council group and highest of all campus offices, and in the fall will be the leading candidate for an end position on the varsity football team.

Weight Men To Feature A. A. U. Meet

The "muscle men," those long neglected athletes who toss the various weights and projectiles, are going to have their inning at the coming New England A. A. U. track and field championships which are being held at Tech Field next Saturday.

This section of the country has long been noted for the outstanding foot races developed here, but never was too strong in the field division of the competition. This year, however, the foot racers will have to take a back seat, as there is hardly an outstanding hope for a national champion on the track from New England.

With such stalwarts as Bob Bennett of Cranston, R. I., who has been competing for the University of Maine, who incidentally announces that he is going to try for a new world's record in the hammer, Matty Flaherty of the University of New Hampshire, Norman Wilcox of Rhode Island State College, and H. E. Hearne of Williams, the turf at Tech Field is going to be in for quite a session.

Al Morro of Boston College, now competing for the B. A. A., heads the discus delegation. Morro made a very fine showing in the recent intercollegiates at Harvard Stadium, although the field was in very bad shape because of the rain.

Capt. Dick Gill of the B. A. A. track team has been busy assembling some outstanding New England college athletes to compete for the Unicorn club. His latest acquisition is John McLaughry of Brown, who throws the hammer. McLaughry won the national junior championship two years ago and if he has a good day, is very likely to push Bob Bennett to the limit.

Chairman Benny Osthues announces the fields in all events are filling up and the Saturday meet should be one of the best ever conducted by the local district of the A. A. U.

College Coach Lays Blame On Major Leagues

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Responsibility for college baseball was laid on the big league doorstep by Ralph S. (Pep) Young of Temple University, together with the suggestion the majors pay the salaries of college coaches.

"Nearly every boy who goes out for college baseball does so with the anticipation he will get a chance in the majors," Young declared. "Why shouldn't he, if he has the necessary ability?"

But, he pointed out, the game hasn't done any too well financially on a number of campus.

The answer to saving the college game—and keeping alive another potential source of major talent—Young believes is for organized baseball to pay the coaching salaries and the coaches, in turn, would devote special attention to developing good prospects.

The former Detroit Tiger second baseman added that the plan would permit the prospect to stay in college until graduation "instead of the way they do now."

Today, he said, "a scout dangles a couple of hundred dollars in front of a baseball-struck boy in his second or third year. He takes the dough and quits college. And what usually happens? He winds up in a Class C or D league before the year is out."

A. A. U. Meet in California Promises Plenty of Action

FRESNO, Calif. (AP)—America's greatest athletes, who might have been in Finland this summer vanquishing the world at the war-canceled 1940 Olympic Games, will fight it out among themselves instead here in Fresno.

The event that will bring them together is the National A. A. U. championships June 28 and 29. A proposal to hold an "Olympic tryouts" meet has been dropped, and both in date and in talent represented this will climax the 1940 track season.

Use Special Timer

An "extra-added" feature at this year's meet will be the use of an electric timer which its inventor, Dr. H. G. Burbridge of Fresno State College, says is accurate to 1/1000 of a second. The timer is started by the firing of the starter's gun and stopped when the runners break the tape at the finish in specially arranged lane stalls.

Burbridge estimates the timer will "slow down" present records by about 1/10 of a second.

The New York Athletic Club and the Olympic Club of San Francisco have monopolized title honors during the past 10 years of the A. A. U. meet, with an edge to the easterners. But any organization, from a big university to an American Legion post or CCC camp, can enter a team. Last year points were scored by 30 teams and by many unattached athletes.

Perennial Rivalry

In its perennial rivalry with the Olympic Club, the New York A. C. enters with an overwhelming advantage in six events that are not part of far western track meets. These are the steeplechase, 3,000-meter walk, 5,000- and 10,000-meter runs, the 56-pound weight, and the 16-pound hammer.

The big athletic clubs have an advantage over collegiate entries because they can include any amateurs—athletes from campuses that are not entering teams and graduates who are still at peak form. San Francisco's "Winged O," for instance, will have its pick of men from California, Stanford and half a dozen smaller schools, as well as some 18 men in the graduate class.

With 400 athletes participating in 23 events it is hard to predict standouts Coach Charles F. Hunter of the Olympic Club, who is in general charge, says the talent from both East and West in the 1,500-meter (mile) run will make it a great race, the big question being who can beat Chuck Fenske.

Record Hopes

There is always a chance of seeing a tenth of a second clipped of a sprint record at an A. A. U. meet, and Stanford's great Clyde Jeffrey may be the boy to do it. The rapidly mounting pole vault record could also rise a notch, with both Cornelius Warmerdam (15 feet) and Earl Meadows (14 feet 11 inches) competing.

Rewards in points, medals and trophies will be more liberally distributed than in the past. There will be six places in each event, counting 10, 8, 6, 4, 2 and 1, respectively, and every boy who places will get a medal.

Fresno, a city of 52,000 population in the 1930 census, is famous on the coast as scene of the annual Fresno relays. The A. A. U. meet was brought here under sponsorship of Fresno State College, which posted $6,000 advance expense money.

Games Today

American League
Detroit at Cleveland
National League
No games scheduled.

Home-Made Putter Clicks At Seniors' Tournament

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

E. C. Hammond of Brae Burn has a hobby that pays dividends; in fact it paid off the other day in the shape of first prize in a putting contest.

It happened at the 20th annual tournament of the New England Senior Golfers' Association, which concluded yesterday afternoon at Woodland. Hammond, using a putter he had made himself in his tool shop in his cellar, stroked his way around 18 holes in 32 putts—14 deuces and four aces.

Yesterday, because of the fact he had won the day before, Hammond was not allowed to putt again, and perhaps it was a good thing for the others in the contest, for in a practice round he was sinking aces all over the green.

The putter Hammond was using was an unorthodox looking affair, with a 25-inch shaft and a head resembling the old Schenectady putter which Walter Travis used with such devastating effect in winning the British amateur championship of 1904. The Brae Burn golfer uses it with one hand, in contrast to the two-handed grip used on the Schenectady club, and putts facing the hole with the ball alongside his right foot.

Banned Club

Interesting to recall, after Travis won the British amateur, the Royal and Ancient fathers banned the club, believing that it was the putter and not the American golfer's skill which had given him an advantage over the field. Travis, however, who had developed his putting game by practicing with half-size cups so that regular holes looked like washtubs, offered to let any British golfer see if he could use the putter to advantage None could, and the Royal and Ancient officials, realizing their mistake, soon lifted the ban. The Schenectady putter has evolved into the cash-in putter of today.

Although Hammond's pet putter, which resembles a mallet, comes perilously close to being illegal under U. S. G. A. restrictions, he has a ruling to the effect that the club comes within regulations.

Other Inventions

Not satisfied with developing his putter, Hammond has also tinkered with other clubs, such as the driver. Just for fun, he has constructed what he calls a "comet driver," which he knows does not come up to U. S. G. A. specifications, but with which he says he can drive the 340-yard first green at Brae Burn eight out of nine times. The club resembles an automobile headlamp, with a mallet head in front and a tapering tail. This violates the rule that "the head of a club shall be so constructed that the length of the head from the back of the heel to the toe shall be greater than the breadth from the face to the back of the head."

Besides his golf clubs, Hammond also makes roque mallets. Roque is the game which resembles croquet, except that the playing surface has a border, usually lined with rubber, so that carom shots are possible.

* * *

Larry H. Dowling of Manchester, N. H., who set an association record of 72 for a single round to lead the field by four strokes at the halfway mark Tuesday, maintained that advantage although he slipped to a 79 yesterday. As a result Dowling, three-time New Hampshire State champion, is the New England Seniors' title-holder for 1940. His 151 total equals the record with which Parker Whittemore won in 1937. John H. Nichols of Weston placed second with 76-79—155.

* * *

Willie Turnesa has returned to the golfing wars after a couple of years of tending pretty much to business. He signalized his return to the game yesterday when he shot 75-67—141 to lead qualifiers for the 40th Metropolitan amateur championship. The former national amateur titleholder and Holy Cross star set a new competitive course record with his 67, and but for his failure to sink two short putts toward the finish would have posted a 65, equaling the best score that the Century Club's playing pro, Ben Hogan, has been able to turn in in his many practice rounds. If Willie keeps it up, he will regain his place as one of the best of the nation's amateurs.

* * *

It was a couple of New Englanders against the field as 16 of the best pros in the country teed off today in the $6,000 Inverness Club four-ball match play tourney. Harold "Jug" McSpaden of Winchester and National Open Champion Lawson Little of San Francisco, who has adopted Bretton Woods, N. H., as his home club, were paired in an attempt to dethrone Defending Champions Henry Picard and Johnny Revolta. McSpaden and Little today met Jimmy Demaret and Dick Metz. Other teams and their pairings today included: Horton Smith and Jimmy Thomson vs. Gene Sarazen and Clayton Heafner; Picard and Revolta vs. Ed Dudley and Billy Burke; and Sam Snead and Ralph Guldahl vs. Byron Nelson, 1939 open champion and home club pro, and Walter Hagen.

* * *

Mrs. H. C. Dodge of Commonwealth and Tom Brophey of George Wright carded a net 73 to win the annual open mixed foursome tournament at Commonwealth Country Club yesterday. Finishing with birdie deuces on the 16th and 18th holes, the pair edged Helen Morgan and Emery Stratton of Brae Burn by two strokes. First net was won by Mrs. M. Holland and R. J. Manning of Furnace Brook with 82-63.

Boston Box Score

Red Sox

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Doerr 2b	4	0	2	4	7	1	0
Cramer cf	5	1	3	3	4	0	0
Finney rf	4	1	1	1	3	0	0
Foxx 1b	5	1	2	2	11	1	1
Williams lf	2	2	0	2	2	0	0
Cronin ss	3	0	0	0	6	0	0
Tabor 3b	3	2	2	6	1	3	0
Desautels c	2	1	1	1	6	0	0
*Spence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peacock c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harris p	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bagby p	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	9	11	18	27	11	1
CLEVELAND							
Boudreau ss	5	0	2	2	3	6	0
Weatherly cf	5	0	1	2	4	0	0
Keltner 3b	4	1	1	2	2	1	0
Trosky 1b	5	0	2	3	7	0	0
Bell rf	4	0	0	1	2	0	0
Chapman lf	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mack 2b	5	2	2	2	2	1	0
Hemsley c	4	1	3	3	4	1	0
Milnar p	4	0	1	1	0	1	0
Harder p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naymick p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	41	5	13	16	24	9	0

*Batted for Desautels in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	6	—9
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0—5

Runs batted in Boudreau, Tabor 2, Keltner, Trosky, Weatherly, Cramer, Foxx 2, Spence, Bagby, Doerr 2. Two base hits, Weatherly, Keltner, Trosky, Tabor, Foxx. Three base hit, Doerr. Home run, Tabor. Hits, off Harris, 12 in 5 innings (none out in sixth); off Milnar, 8 in 7 innings (none out in eighth); off Harder, 2 in 2-3 inning; off Naymick, 1 in 1-3 inning; off Bagby, 1 in 4 innings. Left on bases, Boston 7, Cleveland 11. Sacrifice hit, Cronin. Base on balls, by Milnar 4, by Bagby, by Harder, by Naymick. Struck out, by Harris 4, by Milnar 3, by Bagby, by Naymick. Double play, Boudreau and Trosky. Wild pitch, Milnar. Winning pitcher, Bagby. Losing pitcher, Milnar. Time, 2h. 21m. Umpires, Geisel, Grieve, Summers and Basil. Attendance 7200.

Skeet Stars Will Gather For Great Eastern Shoot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STRATFORD, Conn — Outstanding skeet stars in all parts of the nation are tuning up their gun sights for the 12th annual Great Eastern and National Telegraphic Skeet championships, June 21, 22, 23, under auspices of the Remington Gun Club, Lordship.

The Great Eastern is the oldest and largest major skeet tourney in the country and the three-day program annually attracts approximately 300 of the foremost stars of the game.

Opening guns will fire on Friday, June 21, starting at 10 a. m. with the introduction of the 100-target "World's Fair Special," a tune-up event.

Kerr to Defend

The championships will get under way Saturday at 8 a. m. when contestants in the Great Eastern .410 gauge event step to the shooting stations. This event was won last year by Alex Kerr, crack Beverly Hills, Calif., gunner with 98 x 100, a new Great Eastern record.

Keen competition is expected when the youngsters step to the line at 9 a. m. in the 50-target junior event. Open to any boy or girl under 17 years of age, it was won last year by Clayton "Red" Boardman, of Augusta, Ga., who scored 49 x 50.

Diana "Dinny" Bolling, of Old Greenwich, Conn., will defend the women's title which she won last year by a record 98 x 100 score. Miss Bolling is a daughter of the late Capt. Raynal Bolling, after whom Bolling Field, Washington, D. C. was named.

Rollins College

The women's event, 100 targets, will get under way at 10:30 a. m. One of the outstanding contenders for top honors will be Patricia Laursen, 18-year-old Rollins college girl from Akron, Ohio, holder of the national women's title.

Sunday's activities will climax the program when the Great Eastern skeet team, individual, class and national telegraphic events are held.

The Great Eastern skeet team championship is slated to open at 8 a. m. and is considered by skeet enthusiasts as one of the best events in the sport. It was won last year by the Hilltop five of Hollis-ton, Mass., by a 489 x 500 score, a new Great Eastern record.

Lordship Cup

Winning team gains possession for one year of the Lordship Cup, donated by Eltinge Warner.

The class shooting, comprising classes AA, A, B, C, and D, will be shot concurrently with the all-bore championship, the latter event won last year by Dick Shaughnessy of Dedham, Mass., by a score of 100 x 100.

In the telegraphic event, teams representing all sections of the country will compete. The primary object of this event is to promote intersectional competitive shooting on as nearly an equal basis as possible. The Capitol City Gun Club, Indianapolis, Ind., won last year, establishing a new record of 493 x 500 for this event.

Brown Elects

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Walter Juszczyk of West Warwick, R. I., the only pitcher to defeat Holy Cross in 16 games, has been elected captain of the 1941 Brown varsity baseball team. Mainstay of the Bruin pitching staff for the past two years, Juszczyk participated in every game Brown won this year, either as a starting or relief hurler.

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Flatbushers Now Expect Team to Win Pennant—Colleges Trying Yacht Tests

National League Leaders Get Hard-Hitting Fielder

By the Associated Press

The Brooklyn Dodgers, who already had everything else, now have Joe Medwick. And if they don't have the National League pennant come October it will be because there's no water in the Gowanus Canal or money in the Brooklyn Trust Company.

The Flatbushers are in first place and it's no fluke. They have won nine of their last 11 games and never have been worse than second since the day the season opened.

No great imagination is needed to figure where a club that strong will go with the addition of the league's outstanding outfielder, who never has hit less than .300 in his life, and a pitcher who won 22 games just last season.

Davis May Star

Curt Davis, whom the Dodgers obtained yesterday from St. Louis along with Medwick for four players and cash, may prove of as great value as Medwick. The Dodgers were on the verge of a pitching shortage and last night at Pittsburgh designated lefty Vito Tamulis as a front rank starter.

He gave up four hits and hit one batter for three Pittsburgh runs without ever getting a Pirate out in the first inning. Then Whitlow Wyatt took charge and allowed only five hits for the remainder of the game, and the Dodgers ultimately triumphed, 5-4.

Reds Best Phils

This victory was enough to keep Brooklyn out in front of the Cincinnati Reds, who edged out the Philadelphia Phillies 2-1 in another night game. Paul Derringer gave up eight hits to the five Cincinnati collected, but he was careful in the pinches and would have had a shutout except for an error.

The triumphs by the Dodgers and Reds set a showy stage for the four-game series these two teams will open in Brooklyn tomorrow. The spectacle may even surpass the similar American League pageant just completed at Boston, where the Red Sox decided for the time being the mastery of the junior circuit.

Milnar Chased

After routing Bob Feller on Tuesday, the Red Sockers yesterday chased Southpaw Al Milnar, the league's leading pitcher, with a six-run eighth inning that brought victory 9-5. The sweep of the two-game series put Boston two full games ahead of the Indians and a similar distance in front of the second-place Detroit Tigers, who were beaten by the New York Yankees 7-5.

Like the Red Sox, the Yankees had to come from behind to win, but proved themselves capable when Charley Keller blasted a three-run homer in the seventh inning. The Tigers had belted Marvin Breuer for five hits and four runs in the first two innings, but ran afoul of the relief hurling of Bump Hadley, who gave only two hits in the last seven frames

A's Win on Three Hits

The Philadelphia Athletics took a strange test from the Chicago White Sox 3-2. The A's were held to three hits by Thornton Lee, but two of these were home runs by Bob Johnson and Sam Chapman. Johnson's clout was his eleventh of the year and came with one on.

The Washington Senators edged out the St. Louis Browns by the same score, 3-2, on the six-hit pitching of Ken Chase, who was the only southpaw that had any "luck" all day. This was the first setback in six games for the Browns.

Historic Southern Tennis Championship Takes Place

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—The historic Southern tennis championship opened last Monday at Charlotte for a week's show. There was no domination of the scene by the half a dozen top seeded players. The finest field in history was not only larger, but well balanced too.

Bryan (Bitsy) Grant, Atlanta Davis cup performer, sought his ninth Southern tennis championship. All players ranked by the Southern Lawn Tennis Association except Frank Guernsey of Orlando, Ernest Sutter of New Orleans, and Joe Davis of Vanderbilt University were after the title monopolized by Grant the last decade.

Mulloy a Threat

Seen as Grant's chief threat was Gardnar Mulloy of Miami, ranked second to Grant in the South. However, young Archibald Henderson of Chapel Hill, who bobbed up this spring to become the current star in tennis, is being voted in court circles by most everyone as a man likely to succeed against Grant.

Record of the three leading players in the men's singles division:

Grant won the Dixie invitation at Tampa defeating Prusoff, McNeill, Riggs; and was runner-up in the Houston invitation, defeating Cooke in the semifinals, and losing to Riggs in the final. He won the Atlanta invitation championship beating Charlie Hare, English Davis Cup player.

Mulloy participated in early tournaments only. He was with the University of Miami tennis team during the season and was at the top of his game. He has beaten many American players of high standing in recent years and ranked eighth nationally in singles and third in doubles with Gene Mako.

Henderson's Chance

Henderson is not ranked nationally, but he has won four important tournaments this spring. He won the North and South at Pinehurst; defeated Hare in tournaments at Asheville and Hot Springs, and measured off Bobby Riggs in the semifinal of Chattanooga's Tennessee Valley championship—which he won.

In the men's doubles field, with Sutter and Guernsey absent, the division will be thrown wide open for a finish fight among the new teams. Henderson will team with veteran Teddy Burwell of Charlotte as one of the formidable combinations.

Heads Women

Heading the list of entries in the woman's field is Mrs. George Andrade of New York, the former Marta Barnett of Miami. She won the women's singles crown last year. In the New England championship last week she lost to Gracyn Wheeler of Santa Monica, California, in the title round. Mrs. Andrade will be closely pressed by Nellie Sheer of Miami, southern girls' singles champion, and Doris Hart, also of Miami, both of whom hold victories over Mrs. Andrade.

The men's singles finals will be Saturday with finals in other divisions Sunday. . . . Ben H. Dwight, of New York and of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, is among officials at Charlotte. . . . Grant is seeded No. 1; Mulloy, No. 2; Henderson, No. 3; Dick McKee of Miami, No. 4; Bill Gillespie also of Miami, No. 5.

* * *

The Duke-Tennessee football game next October 3rd will be the biggest early season game next fall. Duke and Tennessee were the losers in the last two Rose Bowl games. Already 30,000 seats have been reserved. Tickets will go on sale August 15th. From advance notice there will be twice as many people wanting to see the game as can be taken care of.

The prospects at Duke are great. It is said that Duke will have the best team that ever came out of the South.

* * *

The Athletic council of the University of North Carolina has finally given tennis its long deserved break by making it a major sport.

Beginning next fall tennis will take its place alongside of football, basketball, baseball, boxing, and track as a major sport of North Carolina.

In the last 13 years under Coach Kenfield, the Tar Heel teams have racked up an amazing dual record of 192 victories as against six defeats and two ties. This is a record believed to be unparalleled anywhere in the nation.

Another Love Match Won By Miss Jacobs

HAVERFORD, Pa., June 13 (AP)—Helen Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., won her third-straight love match yesterday to advance to the quarterfinals of the women's Pennsylvania and Eastern States grass courts tennis championship tournament.

Miss Jacobs, ranked second nationally, allowed Anne Parry of Philadelphia only 16 points in winning a 24-minute match, 6—0, 6—0.

Meanwhile, Barbara Strobhar, 21-year-old Philadelphian, provided the first major upset of the tournament by defeating Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of Le Havre, France, favored next to Miss Jacobs in pre-tournament ratings, 3—6, 7—5, 6—3.

In another upset, Frances Bancroft, of Wilmington, Del., eliminated Mrs. Dorothy Andrus of Stamford, Conn., third ranked favorite, 0—6, 6—4, 6—3. Earlier Madge "Bunny" Harshaw of Lansdowne, Pa., scored a surprise 8—6, 6—2 victory over Cecilia Riegel of Philadelphia.

Defending Champion Anne Page defeated Elizabeth Townsend, 6—2, 6—2, in an all-Philadelphia match to complete the round of eight.

National League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	30	13	.698	0
Cincinnati	32	15	.681	0
New York	28	15	.651	2
Chicago	26	24	.520	7½
Philadelphia	16	26	.381	13½
Pittsburgh	15	26	.366	14
St. Louis	15	29	.341	15½
Boston	13	27	.325	15½

Results June 12

Cincinnati 2, Philadelphia 1.
Brooklyn 5, Pittsburgh 4.
Only games played.

American League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Boston	27	16	.628	0
Detroit	26	19	.578	2
Cleveland	28	21	.571	2
New York	25	22	.532	4
Chicago	23	26	.469	7
St. Louis	21	28	.429	8½
Washington	21	30	.412	10
Philadelphia	19	28	.404	10

Results June 12

Boston 9, Cleveland 5.
New York 7, Detroit 5.
Washington 3, St. Louis 2.
Philadelphia 3, Chicago 2.

National Intercollegiate Polo Championship

Semifinal

Princeton 11, Army 9.

Princeton Horsemen in Final

By a Staff Photographer

The Princeton varsity polo team defeated West Point, 11 to 9, yesterday at Norwood, Mass., in the semifinal of the national intercollegiate polo championships and thereby qualified to face Yale or Penn Military College in the final Saturday. The riders, left to right: Bill Carney, Ed Rose, Julius Romfh, and Paul Miller. Miller scored four goals against the Army team.

Ryder Cup Team Will Play Match

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—It looks as if the American Ryder Cup golf team, euchred out of its match with England by the war, will see action after all. The 10-man team will play for the British, not against them, if plans formulated materialize.

Gene Sarazen, stocky veteran who lost the national open in Sunday's play-off with Lawson Little at Cleveland, counted off 10 professionals on his fingers and said:

"Now there's a team that could give our Ryder Cup team a trimming, and we hereby issue a challenge, with all the receipts to go to the Red Cross."

Hagen Accepted Defy

Walter Hagen, who has captained every one of the U. S. Ryder Cup teams, accepted the defy. Fred Corcoran, Tournament Manager for the Professional Golfers Association, promptly wired four cities for bids on the proposed match.

"The event is definitely on," Corcoran said. "We'll award it to the city submitting the highest bid, but we'd like to 'spot' it some place that can guarantee a gallery of around 10,000. We want to hold it before July 15, and we should have the definite site within a couple of days."

Sarazen Captain

Sarazen named himself as playing captain of the challengers, and backed himself up with Little, the brand new national open king; Ed Oliver, Jimmy Demaret, Ben Hogan, Clayton Haefner, Craig Wood, Lloyd Mangrum, Jimmy Thomson and Tommy Armour.

Sarazen, the only man to play in all the Ryder Cup matches, said:

"This is in no way a criticism of the Ryder team selections, but several new 'names' have hit the top since the selections were made and they deserve a chance to show what they can do. It should be a marvelous show and it has the support of all the players on both teams.

Help Red Cross

"Due to the war, there probably will be no Ryder Cup matches for several years, and the least we can do is help the Allies by helping the Red Cross."

Corcoran said the match would be played under Ryder Cup rules, with both singles and four-ball competition. Members of the Ryder Cup team are Hagen, nonplaying captain; Byron Nelson, Henry Picard, Dick Metz, "Jug" McSpaden, Horton Smith, Ralph Guldahl, Vic Ghezzi, Jimmy Hines, Sam Snead and Paul Runyan.

The challenge was issued and accepted as 16 of the country's top flight professionals teed off for the first round of the sixth annual Inverness invitational four-ball tournament.

Pirates Sign Pitcher

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates have announced the signing of Pitcher J. Addis Copple, who has just been graduated from Washington College at Chestertown, Md. He will be optioned at once for development with the Albany club of the Eastern League.

The Pirate front office reported the right-hander one of the best hurling prospects in collegiate baseball ranks and said he was signed in the face of stiff competition put up by other major league clubs hot on his trail.

Semi-Pro Players Increase

More sandlot baseball players are now under national player contract system than any previous year, reports offices of the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress, Wichita, Kansas.

Big Ten Track Athletes Face Coast Stars Again

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—It is the hope of the Western Conference track men that by keeping after the Pacific Coast stars, year after year, even though the Big Ten boys have lost each of the previous meets, that there will come a day they will achieve victory. No one will predict a win for the boys from the Mid-West, but there is strong belief the score this year will be closer than it has been in the three former competitions. The weather has been most unseasonable for the entire track schedule, so the boys have not been able to reach the peak of their ability. Possibly when next Monday evening rolls around, the heat will be on in earnest and we will have a chance to see the athletes at their best.

Ralph Schwartzkopf, star twomiler from the University of Michigan, will be in the competition. He was missing from the annual Western Conference spring meet and is just now recovering his strength. At his best, he is well able to win over any Pacific Coast runner at his favorite distance. Roy Cochrane of Indiana, who early in the conference meet pulled a muscle, is again ready to go and has announced he will compete in the 440-yard race. He set a new indoor record for that distance this winter and should be able to test the brilliant Lee Orr of Washington State, who last Saturday set a new record for the Princeton Invitational.

The 440 looks to be the outstanding event on the program. Warren Breidenbach, the Big Ten champion, has run the distance in time as fast as Orr produced last Saturday although his winning time this year was more than a second slower. Yes, sir, with such competition the fans who turn out for this Fourth Annual Inter-Conference have a treat in store.

* * *

We thought we could believe what Glenn Cunningham told us when he said he was all through competitive running, last winter, but it looks as if he is in the class with the great of the stage and opera stars who can't stay away from their public. Glenn is at it again, or should it be said "was" at it again, for last Saturday he ran in the Missouri Valley A. A. U. 1,500 meter race and, better still, he came within one and two-tenths seconds of the world record time. He's through now, he says.

* * *

The Chicago schoolboy rowing regatta is over with last year's winner the champions for another year. The Lane Tech crew defeated a surprise eight from Amundsen High School who were but half a boat length behind at the finish.

During the day of the meet a new organization was formed to enlarge the field for the future events. The Central States Schoolboy Rowing Association is the new organization that has as its goal the revival of rowing among lads in the preparatory school class. The immediate objective is an annual regatta in Chicago where the championship prep crews from the various communities will meet.

The man who has been most instrumental in forming this group is Charles R. Miner of the Lincoln Park Boat Club and he was honored with the first presidency of the new association.

* * *

The national challenge cup committee for the soccer championship of the United States decided the Baltimore and Chicago clubs would have to play off their tie with a game in New York but the date can not be settled because the boys of the Sparta team from Chicago have not been able to leave their regular employment. In the meantime the Club Atlante soccer team from Mexico has come to Chicago and defeated the Sparta team 4 to 2 which gives the Mexicans five games without a defeat. They will have to be considered seriously if any North American championship is to be decided.

Ed Felt

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results June 12

International League

Jersey City 1, Buffalo 0.
Newark 11-3, Montreal 2-3 (second 6 innings).
Rochester 10, Baltimore 4.
Syracuse 7-2, Toronto 3-0.

American Association

Milwaukee 17, Toledo 6.
Columbus 6, Kansas City 5.
Ljuisville 7, St. Paul 4.
Minneapolis 14, Indianapolis 7.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 9, Seattle 2.
Sacramento 5, Hollywood 1.
Los Angeles 5, San Francisco 3.
Oakland 8, Portland 2.

Texas League

Houston 7, Beaumont 2.
Tulsa 4, Dallas 0.
Oklahoma City 4-5, Fort Worth 3-1 (first 12 innings; 2nd 12 innings).
San Antonio 3-4, Shreveport 0-2.

Southern Association

Little Rock 11-1, Chattanooga 5-8.
Memphis 5, Atlanta 1.
Others postponed, rain.

Eastern League

Elmira 8-6, Hartford 3-4.
Springfield 4-4, Williamsport 0-3.
Albany 5, Wilkes-Barre 2.
Scranton 7, Binghamton 5.

Daughter Wins

PAINESVILLE, Ohio, June 13 (AP)—Eunice Kennedy of Manhattanville College, New York, defeated Julia Nash of Laurel School, Cleveland, 6—2, 6—2, yesterday in opening round singles of the seventh annual Mary K. Browne invitational tennis tournament at Lake Erie College here.

Miss Kennedy is the daughter of Joseph P. Kennedy, U. S. Ambassador to Great Britain.

Phyllis Otto Impresses In Trans-M Golf

ST. LOUIS, June 13 (AP)—Standing right up against the big-name women golfers, Phyllis Otto, 15-year-old Iowa State High School champion, blasted her way into the quarter-finals of the Trans-Mississippi tournament with the most decisive score of the day.

The stocky daughter of an Atlantic, Iowa, banker defeated Mrs. Chester Keating of St. Joseph, Mo., 8 and 6, in the second round yesterday and faced the acid test today against Kay Pearson, Houston, Texas, star.

Wearing a blazing red suit, she stroked like a machine for 13 holes over the softened Glen Echo course in one over par to gain her second victory.

One Over Par

For 80 successive holes, including practice rounds, she is only one stroke above regulation figures.

The little girl is in a class all by herself against seven of the nation's leading link stars who advanced through the second round.

Betty Jameson, of San Antonio, Texas, the women's national champion; Patty Berg of Minneapolis, defending champion; and Marion Miley, of Lexington, Ky., two-time winner of the T-M crown, shot identical sub-par golf to win handily, but one of this trio was due to be bounced out today.

The pairings brought Miss Jameson and Miss Miley together in a match that more than likely would determine the upper bracket finalist against Miss Berg, favored to sweep through the lower bracket.

The tanned Texas champion overcame stiff early opposition to oust Georgia Dexheimer, St. Louis district champion, 6 and 5, after the local girl played her even for the first six holes.

Back in Form

Miss Miley, comely Kentuckian, who has won the State title six times since she was 17, was back to her old form as she defeated Jeanne Cline, Bloomington, Ill., youngster, 6 and 5. Marion rounded the first nine in a sizzling 3-under-par 35 and put the youngster out at the 13th on the strength of sensational chip shots.

Miss Berg likewise was 3 under for 15 holes as she defeated Mrs. M. B. Wallace, former St. Louis champion, 5 and 3. Patty had a wobbly start but settled down at the fourth hole and speared either pars or birdies on all but one of the remaining holes.

Mrs. Russell Mann, of Milwaukee, won the toughest match of the day, 1 up, over little Sarah Adams of Richmond, Ky. She was set to meet Shirley Ann Johnson, Chicago, who defeated Mrs. Lillian Zech, also of Chicago, 6 and 5.

The other quarter-finalist was Mrs. H. David Sterrett of Hutchinson, Kansas, who defeated, Jo MacRae, University of Iowa champion 2 and 1, and next met Miss Berg.

Not Defending

TORONTO (CP)—Carl Fisher of Detroit, 1939 Ontario men's singles champion, has informed Provincial tennis officials that he will be unable to defend his title at the 1940 championships to be staged here starting June 24.

Proceeds from the tournament are to be used for Red Cross purposes and Fisher forwarded $10 to be added to the fund.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results June 12

Harvard 9, Brown 2.
Yale 6, Illinois Wesleyan 4.

Australian Davis Cup Player Center of Amateurism Breeze

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia—The boundary line between amateurism and professionalism in Australian tennis is drawn so fine that a player may accept silverware as a trophy and remain unimpeachably amateur, yet become a professional if he accepts a dinner set.

This is the effect of an ultimatum delivered by the Australian Lawn Tennis Association to Davis Cup Player John Bromwich. For a recent success in tournament play Bromwich received a money order, with which he bought the offending dinner set. Bromwich has more than 70 cups and some shields, and the problem of keeping them clean and displaying or storing them, has forced him to seek more utilitarian trophies—hence the dinner set.

"They (the L. T. A.) seem to draw a pretty fine line," lamented Bromwich. "The dinner set is taboo, but there is no objection to a case of cutlery, and the New South Wales L. T. A. once gave me some silverware."

This breeze in the tennis world was, though slight, sufficient o ruffle the surface in other sports, where the interpretation of amateur status is even less honest than in tennis. For instance, the Australian cricketers who periodically visit England to play for the "Ashes," are regarded by the world cricket authorities as lilywhite. Yet for that seven months' tour round half the world they receive, besides free travel, hotel accommodation, pocket money, etc., a lump sum of $1,830. In private life, most of them are associated with sports goods stores or cricket clubs. What they receive for royalties from autographed equipment, patent trouser waists and the like seems to be nobody's business.

Amateur footballers may play in the Rugby League and provided, at the end of the season, they give an undertaking that they have not participated in the distribution of the monetary bonuses, they are untouchable. In Victoria, players retain their amateur status in the Australian rules code by accepting no more than $10 a week; by divers mysterious ways, the rest is made up to them. A cartoon in a recent issue of a Melbourne paper shows a footballer on auction, with a host of club secretaries bidding for his services. The caption is "Will it come to this?" The real answer is that it already has.

What is the solution of this vexed problem? Can we go on trying to delude ourselves, or should we take our tongues from our cheeks and get down to the realities of the times? The spectator wants topflight tennis and he does not care much amout the amateur status of the players. There are no fine distinctions in watching—the spectator pays at the box office in any case. He is beginning to be sure, at last, that it would be best to retain the benefits of amateurism by adhering strictly to the rules of the international governors, and making the passage of the topflighters easy to the ranks of professionalism. There would at least be no pretense about that. All the best players would be "pros," and the Davis Cup matches would lapse; but no doubt there would be something to take their place.

At least we would be spared the spectacle of an "amateur" bargaining with the professionals for a guarantee of $85,000 in his first year as a professional.

Southwest Conference Crews Engage in Fish Class Racing

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—The Southwest Conference tried something new last week when for the first time it held a boat race among the schools. The boats were of the fish class with a crew of three. The sailors had to prove that they were able to "take it" for a stiff 25-mile wind made the course choppy.

Rice Institute sailing on its "home course" at Trinity Bay captured the first of the three races and University of Houston also familiar with the course came in second. Southern Methodist, Texas, and Texas A & M finished in third, fourth, and fifth places respectively. The next two races were won by Texas University giving them a total of 12 points. The University of Houston finished second in the first two races and third in the last race to finish in second place with a total of 11 points while Southern Methodist came in a close third with 10 points. Texas A. & M. finished in fourth place with 7 points while Rice was last with 5 points.

The rice crewmen after winning the first race fouled out in the last two. The last race of the series found the Skipper Robb of University of Houston leading the Texas skipper by one point as the result of finishing second in the first two races. These two boats made a dog fight of the last race with skipper Ryan of Texas bringing in his boat a winner.

* * *

In the Texas State tennis championship Frank Guernsey of Rice won the singles title by defeating George Ball, an unseeded player by a score of 6—0, 6—2, 6—3. Frank Guernsey, the tennis champion of the Southwest Conference, will face a busy summer. On Monday, June 10 he was to enter the regional qualifying meet at Austin to determine the eight single players and four double teams who will represent district No. 6 at the National Intercollegiate tournament to be held at Haverford, Pennsylvania. He will prdobably be seeded No. 1 at Austin as he has been in the past two years.

Guernsey has won the national Intercollegiate tournament for the past two years, but this time he will compete with two stars ranked higher nationally, Don McNeill of Kenyon College in Ohio and Joel Hunt of Annapolis. Frank will compete in the national clay court tournament in Chicago in June as a warm up for his matches at Haverford. In July he will play in the New York state tournament, then travel south to play at Louisville for the Kentucky State championship.

From here he will go to the Baltimore Invitation meet, and then on July 17 he will play at Seabright. The next month will find Guernsey busy at Southhampton, Rye, Newport, and finally at Forest Hills. All of this playing is for the purpose of placing his name among the first 10 American tennis players.

William W. Kinkaid

Record Broken At Five Farms By Miss Amory

BALTIMORE, Md., June 13 (AP)—Grace Amory of New York took a 10-stroke lead in the Women's Eastern Golf Association championship tournament yesterday by firing a record-breaking 75 for a 36-hole total of 155.

Miss Amory's second-round 75 was one under par, and clipped three strokes off the former women's record for the Five Farms course set by Joyce Wethered, the English star.

This sparkling performance, following her opening 80 yesterday, placed Miss Amory in a commanding position to win the title in today's final round.

Ten strokes behind her was Anne Krumbhaar of Philadelphia, whose 83 gave her a total of 165.

Jean Bauer of Providence, the early favorite to win the tournament, came up with a fine 78 yesterday for a total of 170 and was tied for third place with Mrs. Walter R. Stokes of Washington, who shot an 84.

Completing the top six, who will be paired in three twosomes tomorrow, were Deborah Verry of Worcester, Mass., with an 88-84—172, and Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare of Philadelphia with a 90-84—174.

Miss Verry was elected President of the association today. Mrs. John D. Woodfin, Watertown, Mass., and Mrs. E. C. Felton, Jr., of Haverford, Pa., were re-elected Secretary and Treasurer, respectively. Mrs. Thomas R. Rudel of Oakland Golf Club, Long Island, was named Vice-President.

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The Home Forum

Barang Man

HE FINDS HIS WAY all over Malaya, this ubiquitous Chinese peddler. And of all the visitations one is likely to receive there, his is surely one of the most welcome.

Invariably up-to-date, he rides along the dusty rubber-fringed roads on an old motor bicycle with a faded homburg clapped to his head. But, when these have been left outside and on noiseless feet he comes up onto the veranda, he is once again the true descendant of all those itinerant vendors who, from time immemorial, have journeyed up and down the roads of Asia.

One pictures him in his most familiar attitude, squatting amid the outspread merchandise, a little man in a limp white suit, with a merry smile, a husky voice and sallow, angular hands that smooth and spread and fold with a gentleness of movement that is more than feminine.

* * *

Only in the East, perhaps, can one really enjoy shopping; for only there is it possible to linger over it, to sift and turn, examine and admire, undeterred by any need for haste. There is time and to spare; and particularly is this so when, in the peacefulness of one's own home, the Barang man unpacks his heavily-laden baskets.

He produces a fascinating collection, full of that fine, delicately imaginative work so typical of the Chinese. There are cases of jade: rings, clips and brooches not particularly valuable but charmingly decorated with small symbolic designs. Then comes a miscellaneous collection of ivory ornaments; and, selecting a pair of dim nutive carved figures, he holds them out, one in each narrow palm. There are also bags, gay silken affairs embroidered with trailing sprays of blossom, and lacquered buttons and slippers —whose makers, however, would appear to have had a Chinese foot in mind—and a great pile of teacloths indulging in a perfect fantasy of decoration: lanterns, pagodas, dragons, bridges, and a variety of quaint little figures.

* * *

But the real gems of the collection are two embroidered coats, made out of thick plum-colored satin thickly strewn with multi-colored flowers.

"Velly, velly old," murmurs their vendor, caressing them gently with the tips of his fingers.

The truth of this statement is questionable, but nevertheless they are lovely things.

"How much?" one asks.

"Only fifteen dollar," comes the deprecatory answer.

As a simple extravagance, they are out of the question and regretfully they go on one side.

The Barang man, still crouching patiently on the floor, smiles even more brilliantly. "Fifteen dollar velly cheap," he observes.

But one shakes one's head and at this he retrieves the coats and spreads them out carefully, hoping no doubt that their continued proximity will prove in the end to be too much of a temptation. Then, with perfect good humor, he settles down to await one's final choice; and when this—usually after considerable indecision—is made, one gets down to business. Nothing will exchange hands without a certain amount of bargaining, but the procedure is a familiar one and invariably arrives at the same satisfactory conclusion.

* * *

However much — or little — has been bought, the Barang man still continues smiling; but, if it has been a particularly good day, the measure of his approval does not go unmarked. When he has repacked his baskets, which he does with quiet, unhurried precision, he gets up and treads softly toward one. "I give you these," he remarks and lays on the table six carved ivory buttons.

It is a politic gesture, no doubt, but it gives immense satisfaction all round.

B. M.

Song for a City Child's Bedtime

Gleaming lights upon our street,
Keep my child in sight,
Such a little lad, and sweet,
Guard his dreams tonight.

Motors, sing a song to him,
Soft as wind in forest trees,
Sing of speed and grace and vim,
Sing a city's mysteries.

Footsteps, passing endlessly,
Waves of men upon time's shore,
Teach him kinship so that he
Will men's hearts explore.

Crowding walls, homes that hide
Laughter, sorrow, love and tears,
Let your strength in him abide,
Help him live these years.

FRANCES WHITE

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By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"A BOY PULLING A WATER BUFFALO": *A Painting by Sekkei*

TO THE JAPANESE FARMER, the water buffalo has for centuries been a highly prized domestic animal, and it is not surprising that he figures so largely in painting and poetry. In the painting above, a young boy has caught the buffalo and is trying to lead him homeward. There is a specific element in the situation that suggests an acute observation of nature and country life. This pastoral quality might be compared in our own experience to Gray's "Elegy," or to "The Gleaners," by Millet. The simplicity of the composition and the ink monochrome medium are characteristic of the Ashikaga Period (1335-1573), to which artists like Sekkei of the Post-Ashikaga School were returning in spirit. The painting dates from the first half of the seventeenth century and is signed in the lower right-hand corner.

With a few broad and delicate brush strokes, the artist has given us the fundamentals of the scene. The details which are merely suggested have a value comparable to those which are visually represented. This unerring selective instinct is characteristic of the Oriental artist, who never confuses his composition with unnecessary detail. Action and spontaneity are conveyed by the rapidity of the execution. The painter has thought out his subject, and then put it on paper as quickly as possible.

H. H. A.

An Old-Fashioned Village

YOU NEVER SAW a more old-fashioned village than Repton. It looks like a little town built in a wood, such as you might have fancied the ancient Britons lived in after they had been taught to erect houses by the Romans; for if you stood upon the hill and glanced down upon it, you could scarcely see some of the cottages for trees. . . .

The names of the roads and lanes also seem to belong to an old period of time, when our simple forefathers distinguished places by either the most prominent objects, or for what they bore. Thus we have around Repton Hawthorn Lane, Rushy Rampart, Wild Swan Mere, Blackthorn Bend, Honey-brook Bourne, the Milking Hills, and Ackland Wood. You can still trace the old features of the scene, for the lane is overhung with hoary hawthorns, rushes still grow beside the rampart, sloes and bullisses hang along the bend; in winter the wild swans alight with folded wings upon the mere; and all summer the bees still continue to buzz by the brook; the cows feed upon the hills, and many an old oak grows in Ackland Wood, that would do for the timbers of a hundred-gun ship. . . .

The very street of itself is a picture. . . . The tall sign-post comes almost out into the middle of the road, as if to welcome you, and on it swings the painting of the "Old Red Lion," a name the public house has borne time out of mind. Rumor says Oliver Cromwell once slept there, and no one seems to doubt it. You might almost fancy that the old and fiery lion had life in it on a windy night, such noise does the huge swing-sign make, as it creaks, and groans, and moans.

Then how comfortable those old bay windows look, with seats all round; you can see what a nice parlour that would be to have tea in, with its white, sanded floor and bright, dark tables. You could tell from the little cow in the paddock that they make their own butter, that the milk would be new and the eggs fresh; for there are at least a dozen hens pecking about the long water trough beneath the sign-post. . . .

You would like to live in that little cottage on the left, where the windows are all open, and filled with flower-pots; and the curtains look as if they had hung to dry on the white blossoms of the hawthorn; and the door and shutters have a spring-green hue, while the brass door-knocker shines like a great sunflower in the porch, and makes "sunshine in a shady place." . . .

We could say a good deal more of Repton —its cottages, honeysuckles, vines creeping up the sunny fronts of the red-brick houses; the smithy where lads in smockfrocks lounge about while their horses are shod; and many other things. Our picture would not be complete without describing the familiar terms on which the neighbors are with one another. If a letter comes by the carrier or the old postman, they think nothing of walking into the cottage and asking from whom it has come.—From "A Tale of Old England," by Thomas Miller (1849).

Fortunate Occupation Of a Painter

TO BE A PAINTER, it seemed to me, was a more fortunate occupation than to be a poet. Up in my bookroom there was nothing I could be engrossed in unless I were mentally excited; and poetry more often came into my head when I was out of doors. But down here my mother had always created an atmosphere of contentment while she was at work, humming half under her breath as she put in her controlled brush-strokes with an absorbed and intent forgetfulness of her surroundings, or getting down from the painting-steps now and again to have a good look at what she'd been doing. Uncle Hamo was just the same. By a side door, one went quietly in to his immense studio, passing among a crowd of statuary figures, busts, and bas-reliefs; and there he was in his white smock, chiselling calmly at some marble head, himself the living portrait of a master craftsman. Only a few weeks ago I had been to see him. . . . It had been a memorable visit, for I had found him at work on his first sketch for the seated figure of Tennyson which he was to make for the ante-chapel of Trinity, Cambridge. While I was talking to him, he took Tennyson's old black hat and cloak out of a cupboard and suggested that I should try how they fitted me. That hat, with its enormously wide brim, made me feel rather ridiculous. . . .

I could see that Uncle Hamo was amused by the self-conscious solemnity with which I wrapped the cloak, so green with age, around me. "Let us hope that some day you will have no need to borrow the mantle of greatness, old man," he remarked. I replied that I feared my head would never be half as large as Tennyson's, as well I might, since the hat came down over my nose like an extinguisher. Nevertheless I felt secretly elated afterwards as I walked away along the Melbury Road with my new straw hat in my hand. For Uncle Hamo had spoken of my printed poems as though he believed in me. "Let your thoughts ring true; and always keep your eye on the object while you write," he had said. Which, although I wasn't altogether aware of it, was what I hadn't hitherto done.—From "The Old Century and Seven More Years," by SIEGFRIED SASSOON. (New York: Viking.)

Willow

Willow-leaves are ribbony and narrow,
Long-pointed, pennonate;
Willow-boughs were meant to reach and sway
above silver-sliding water.

Today
I saw a willow shining in the sunlight:
It was a tree covered with twinkling green
stars mingling and flowing
In the light,
In the wind.

DOLORES CAIRNS

Early Morning Idyll

EARLY RISING, in prospect, induces a lyrical mood. One pictures the open casement, the dew-drenched grass, the river tinkling over the shallows. One thinks of the noiseless stealing downstairs, the slipping out into a new-born world as the first spears of sunshine shoot above the hills.

Yet early rising, with me, remains a custom more honored in the breach than in the observance. Once only do I remember having been up to watch the sun rise. The hour was four, the sky an ominous gray. Presently, at the horizon, appeared a gash of sullen red. In vain, we waited in chilly silence for the rosy fingers of the sun; the gash glowed resentfully for a time, closed, and was replaced by drops of stinging rain.

Yet the glamour of the early hour persists. Anticipation heralds it with bird song, and fancy decks it with sunshine and flowers—dew-weighted—and invests it with a light and sparkle that attends no other hour.

* * *

When I think of early rising, my mind goes back to a long night-train journey to the North. From evening, through the yawning hours of darkness, the train hammered and pounded on, flashed through empty stations or halted while clattering milk-cans and stacks of mail were pushed into the van by weary porters.

I woke to stillness. The rhythmic pounding had ceased. The train was standing, but at no station. Where were we? What could be the hour? Groping to the window, I pushed aside the blind.

For a moment, it seemed as if, over night, the world had been transformed into a world of crystallized song. The countryside stood bathed in ethereal sunshine. The bowl of the hills was set with shimmering birch-trees and somber firs, and above them spread a sky of tender blue. The green of newly opened beech leaves glowed translucent as if a light shone through them, and the tiny tambourines of the poplars quivered and rustled in the delicate breeze. Far below, out of sight in the wooded pass, I heard the river pouring along its rocky bed. Leaning far out of the window, I breathed the crystal air.

* * *

The train, as if bewitched, stood hemmed in by the beauty of the morning.

How long the rapture lasted, who can tell? for beauty is timeless. But presently the train threw off its enchantment, gave an impatient jerk, and went noisily laboring up the incline among the hills.

E. V. R.

A Royal Commission

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN A MAN speaks of having received a commission, this means, in military and naval circles, that he has fulfilled certain requirements and has been given the rank of an officer. The moment is vital to him, for he then unqualifiedly accepts the obligations of his position. He must obey his superiors and command those placed under him. His life is dedicated to the service of his country.

The certificate of commission is often a dignified and cherished document, containing the full statement of appointment. The phrasing is generally chosen with much thought. For example, one commission, dating from the last war, has this sentence: "We, reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Courage, and good Conduct, do by these Presents Constitute and Appoint you to be an Officer." The document bears, among others, the signature of a king.

But there is a still higher commission—a spiritual one; it is to heal the sick. And the language used in sending out a healer could be much the same in some respects. Christ Jesus, when he selected his disciples, and told them to go forth and cast out devils, must have reposed "especial Trust and Confidence" in their "Loyalty, Courage, and good Conduct." If so much is required of a soldier or sailor, how much more should be expected from one who devotes his life to spiritual healing. And all who are ready to hear are instructed in the Bible to bear the cross of sacrifice of materiality and to raise the crown of spiritual healing among every nation.

The Master's authority, being derived from God, was far greater than that of any commander of the soldiery of his day, no matter how high his rank. We are told that a certain centurion came to him for the healing of his servant, and his instant and implicit trust in the power of good drew from the Master deeper praise than he had given to any other one (Matthew 8:10): "Verily I say unto you, I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel." The centurion's training in obedience to those of higher rank stood him in good stead. Possibly, also, the Master recognized the great humility it required for one in the position of this captain to lay down all human sense of authority before the recognition of the power of divine Love. His servant was healed immediately, for the centurion had faith that the Master's understanding would be sufficient to do the work.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, reiterates in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" the teachings of the Master. The textbook of Christian Science explains how to heal oneself and others through a correct understanding of the law of God. Mrs. Eddy bases much of her interpretation of God's law on the words and the works of Christ Jesus, who is the Ensample for all who would heal spiritually. Constantly in communion with his Father, he healed those who sought his help, thus fulfilling his divine mission. He spent his days in healing others and teaching them to do the works that he did.

Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 54), "In witness of his divine commission, he [Christ Jesus] presented the proof that Life, Truth, and Love heal the sick and the sinning, and triumph over death through Mind, not matter." Theory without practice is of little value, and the Science of healing would be without purpose if an understanding of it did not bring about healing. The Master proved his knowledge of the law of God to be correct by healing the sick and the sinning, and restoring the dead to life.

Christian Scientists consecrate themselves to the ministry of healing. They are followers of Christ Jesus not in lip-service only. They wage and win battles over the claims of sin and disease. They are commissioned to heal the sick and the sinning, yea, to raise the dead; and there is no more sacred trust on earth than this healing service. Growth comes through increased spiritualization of thought, and is made manifest in healing.

God is spoken of in the Scriptures (Psalms 24:10) as the "King of glory"; the King of kings. Thus, all who acknowledge Him as their supreme authority are accepting citizenship in the kingdom of God. They are subscribing to the laws of harmony and health which obtain in that realm. Christian Science is "the law of God" (Rudimental Divine Science by Mrs. Eddy, p. 1), and a Christian Scientist is one who acknowledges and practices this law. His allegiance is to God alone. He knows that there is only one kingdom, and that kingdom infinite, ruled by Love.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 450), "The Christian Scientist has enlisted to lessen evil, disease, and death; and he will overcome them by understanding their nothingness and the allness of God, or good."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

Ein königliches Patent

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WENN EIN MANN sagt, er habe sein Patent erhalten, so versteht man darunter, daß er beim Militär oder bei der Marine gewisse Erfordernisse erfüllt habe und zum Offizier ernannt worden sei. Der Augenblick ist für ihn von höchster Wichtigkeit; denn nun übernimmt er uneingeschränkt die Verpflichtungen seiner Stellung. Er muß seinen Vorgesetzten gehorchen und seinen Untergebenen befehlen. Sein Leben ist dem Dienste seines Vaterlandes geweiht.

Der Patentschein ist oft eine würdevolle und hochgeschätzte Urkunde, die die volle Erklärung der Ernennung enthält und im allgemeinen mit großer Sorgfalt abgefaßt ist. Ein solches Patent z. B. vom letzten Kriege hat folgenden Wortlaut: „Da wir in Ihre Treue, Ihren Mut und Ihre gute Führung besonderes Vertrauen setzen, ernennen wir Sie mit dieser Urkunde zum Offizier". Die Urkunde trägt u. a. die Unterschrift eines Königs.

Aber es gibt eine noch höhere Ernennung —eine geistige: die Aufforderung, die Kranken zu heilen Und die beim Aussenden eines Heilers gebrauchte Sprache könnte in mancher Hinsicht fast dieselbe sein. Als Christus Jesus seine Jünger zu sich versammelte und sie hinausziehen und die Teufel austreiben hieß, mußte er „besonderes Vertrauen" in „ihre Treue, ihren Mut und ihre gute Führung" gesetzt haben. Wenn von einem Soldaten oder einem Matrosen so viel verlangt wird, wieviel mehr sollte von einem erwartet werden, der sein Leben dem geistigen Heilen widmet! Und alle, die bereit sind zu hören, werden in der Bibel aufgefordert, das Kreuz des Aufgebens der Materialität zu tragen und unter jeder Nation die Krone des geistigen Heilens zu erhöhen.

Des Meisters Ermächtigung, die ihm von Gott verliehen war, war viel größer als die eines militärischen Befehlshabers seiner Zeit, gleichviel, wie hoch dessen Rang war. Es ist berichtet, daß ein Hauptmann zu ihm kam und ihn bat, seinen Knecht zu heilen; und für sein augenblickliches und unbedingtes Vertrauen in die Kraft des Guten lobte ihn der Meister mehr, als er je einen andern gelobt hatte (Matth. 8, 10): „Wahrlich ich sage euch: Solchen Glauben habe ich in Israel nicht gefunden!" Des Hauptmanns Erziehung im Gehorsam gegen seine Vorgesetzten kam ihm sehr zustatten. Vielleicht erkannte der Meister auch die große Demut, die es bei einem in der Stellung dieses Hauptmanns erforderte, allen menschlichen Sinn der Macht vor der Erkenntnis der Macht der göttlichen Liebe niederzulegen. Sein Knecht war sofort geheilt; denn der Hauptmann hatte Glauben, daß des Meisters Verständnis genügen würde, das Werk zu tun.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, wiederholt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" die Lehren des Meisters. Das Lehrbuch der Christlichen Wissenschaft erklärt, wie man sich und andere durch ein richtiges Verständnis des Gesetzes Gottes heilt. Mrs. Eddy gründete viel von ihrer Auslegung dieses Gesetzes auf die Worte und die Werke Christi Jesu, der das Vorbild ist für alle, die geistig heilen wollen. Beständig in Gemeinschaft mit seinem Vater, heilte er, die ihn um seine Hilfe baten, und erfüllte so seine göttliche Mission. Er brachte seine Zeit damit zu, andere zu heilen und sie zu lehren, die Werke zu tun, die er tat.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 54): „Als Zeugnis seiner göttlichen Sendung erbrachte er den Beweis, daß Leben, Wahrheit und Liebe die Kranken und die Sündigen heilen und über den Tod durch Gemüt und nicht durch Materie siegen" Theorie ohne Praxis ist von geringem Wert, und die Wissenschaft des Heilens wäre zwecklos, wenn ein Verständnis davon nicht Heilung zuwege brächte. Der Meister bewies, daß seine Kenntnis des Gesetzes Gottes richtig war, indem er die Kranken und die Sündigen heilte und die Toten zum Leben erweckte.

Die Christlichen Wissenschafter weihen sich dem Dienst des Heilens. Sie sind Nachfolger Christi Jesu nicht bloß in Lippendienst. Sie bekämpfen und besiegen die Anmaßungen der Sünde und der Krankheit. Sie sind beauftragt, die Kranken und die Sündigen zu heilen, ja, die Toten aufzuwecken; und es gibt keine heiligere Pflicht auf Erden als diesen heilenden Dienst. Wachstum erfolgt durch größere Vergeistigung des Denkens und wird im Heilen offenbar.

Gott ist in der Bibel (Ps. 24, 10) der „König der Ehren", der König der Könige, genannt. Daher erlangen alle, die Ihn als ihre höchste Macht anerkennen, das Bürgerrecht im Reiche Gottes. Sie unterwerfen sich den Gesetzen der Harmonie und der Gesundheit, die in diesem Reiche gelten. Die Christliche Wissenschaft ist „das Gesetz Gottes" (Anfangsgründe der göttlichen Wissenschaft von Mrs. Eddy, S. 1), und ein Christlicher Wissenschafter anerkennt und betätigt dieses Gesetz. Er ist nur Gott treu und untertan. Er weiß, daß es nur ein Reich gibt—das von der Liebe regierte unendliche Reich.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 450): „Der Christliche Wissenschafter hat sich in den Dienst der Verminderung des Bösen, der Krankheit und des Todes gestellt und wird sie durch das Verständnis ihrer Nichtsheit und der Allheit Gottes oder des Guten überwinden".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1940

Legion Auxiliary Meets; Leader Urges Aid to Allies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 13—Charging the Government with having been "very lax regarding national defense," Mrs. Jennie C. Collins of Wareham, Mass., Department President of the Massachusetts American Legion Auxiliary, declared today that "for 20 years we have been trying to get them to move forward."

In an interview at the Ocean House, where more than 1,000 members of the Massachusetts Auxiliary are gathered today for their three-day annual convention, Mrs. Collins emphasized the Legion's long time policy for a strong national defense and expressed her own personal conviction that all possible aid should be given to the Allies "outside of our men."

"I cannot speak for the convention," she explained, "because our stand up to now has been one of neutrality and we have not yet taken formal action to re-express ourselves." She felt confident, however, of a very strong general sentiment among the auxiliary members in favor of support for the Allies to the extent of sending planes, guns and ammunition.

Dispatch of war materials to the Allies now being initiated by the Government would not, in Mrs. Collins' opinion, "weaken the defenses of the United States because when it really comes down to the question, we can prepare ourselves very quickly."

Highlights of today's convention activities will be the banquet tonight at which Mrs. William Corwith of New York, National President of the American Legion Auxiliary, will speak.

This afternoon's program included a memorial service, reports from officers, a greeting by Mrs. Corwith and presentation to her of a gold medal by the Massachusetts branch.

On her way here, while visiting the Rhode Island auxiliary's convention, Mrs. Corwin declared that the women's organizations of this country with few exceptions had shortsightedly overlooked adequate defense of the United States in their enthusiasm for peace. Their influence upon American policy she pointed to as great, because as she said, women control public opinion in this country to a large extent. Among the exceptions which had stood for the paramount need of national self-defense, she named the American Legion Auxiliary.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall tomorrow will be presented with a set of "national defense" china plates. These depict famous battles on American soil and are sold by the Legion auxiliary for the support of its national defense work.

Election of new officers will be the principal order of business at the Friday morning session. The meetings conclude Saturday morning.

They're Wings for the Allies

By a Staff Photographer

Five of Six Bombers at East Boston En Route to Canada

They halted at the airport to refuel and await better weather before taking off for Houlton, Maine, for conveyance over the border.

Harvard Awaits Medal Award

Curiosity about the events of Commencement Week at Harvard, which ordinarily centers about the exercises of Class Day and Commencement, is diverted to the 100th annual meeting of the Harvard Alumni Association this year.

The main source of this curiosity is the Alumni Association itself. "Notable innovations," "Association medal," "Centennial gift," "Ceremonies for new graduates"—all these phrases, just obscure enough, have been punctuating the Association's publicity notices, in its attempt, apparently successful, to arouse interest in the meeting next Thursday June 20.

The first award of a newly established Harvard Alumni Association Medal, which is to be given annually to an alumnus "for service to Harvard," will be made this month, it is announced.

Who will receive the Medal is not stated.

A "special Centennial gift" by the alumni to the University will be announced at the meeting, it is revealed. Just what the gift will be, has yet to be divulged.

"Special induction" will be granted the class of 1940 for the first time next Thursday by Dr. Elliott C. Cutler, President of the Association, and Dr. James B. Conant, President of the University. How they will do it is a darkly guarded secret, and letters have been sent to all the members of '40 urging them to come to the meeting and be surprised.

A few practices of other days will be preserved. For one thing, the alumni will parade to the meeting in costume in order of seniority, passing in review before the "Commencement dignitaries" gathered on the steps of Widener Library.

Reports will be heard from Dr. Conant and from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, the incoming head of the Association. Alumni will be urged to contribute to the Harvard Fund. The meeting will close with the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Fair Harvard."

Persons interested in the proceedings can listen on WRUL, Boston—6.04 and 11.73 megacycles on short wave radio.

Machine for Testing Surfaces

Homes, offices, and airplane factories can now take advantage of a machine developed for the United States Government in Rhode Island by Prof. Blanche M. Kuschke of the Agricultural Experiment Station at the State College in Kingston. This is a machine for testing surfaces, materials and finishes.

It is not, Professor Kuschke will tell you quickly an invention. It is a development.

When Mrs. Kuschke went into the work in 1930, no adequate machine for this purpose existed. There were only one or two tests, she says, and these were not wholly satisfactory. The basis for the present machine was found after experimentation in 1935.

But she is perhaps even more interested in testing finishes such as wax for their degree of slipperiness.

In this, Mrs. Kuschke has found insurance companies much interested. It is her hope with this second machine, on which she is now working, to be able to be so accurate that she can recommend having waxes on the market labeled, as, one, two, three, so that the consumer knows exactly what he or she is getting. Mrs. Kuschke believes the Government would do this, just as it has had food manufacturers label cans as to contents.

With the present testing machine, materials and finishes are tried for such qualities as their durability, water-proofness, and spotability.

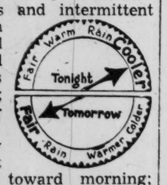
Mrs. Blanche M. Kuschke

Assistant Research Professor, Home Economics, Agricultural Experiment Station, Rhode Island State College, shown with the machine she has developed.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Considerable cloudiness and intermittent sunshine with occasional local showers and thunderstorms this afternoon; showers or thunderstorms and slightly cooler tonight with clearing toward morning; lowest temperature tonight in the lower 60's; Friday fair and slightly cooler; moderate southwesterly winds shifting to west and northwest late tonight.



Maine: Showers this afternoon and tonight; Friday fair and cooler in the west and north portions.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers this afternoon and early tonight; slightly cooler tonight. Friday fair and cooler.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Local showers and thunderstorms this afternoon and tonight; Friday fair and cooler.

Massachusetts: Local showers and thunderstorms this afternoon and tonight. Friday fair and cooler.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest winds shifting to west and northwest with squalls late tonight or early Friday morning; weather cloudy with showers tonight; fair on Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	71	71	New Orleans	71	77
Chicago	63	71	New York	73	81
Denver	59	82	Norfolk	77	92
Helena	64	91	Philadelphia	77	86
Kansas City	64	70	St. Louis	66	77
Los Angeles	57	76	San Francisco	52	63
Miami	79	85	Washington	74	89
Minneapolis	64	79			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., June 13.
B—Maximum, June 12.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 6:13 p. m., E. D. S. T., height 9.9 feet.
Friday, 6:38 a. m., E. D. S. T., height 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:51 p. m., E. D. S. T., Thursday.

Six Bombers At Airport On Way to Allies

Six camouflaged "dive" bombers under the protection of a special police detail took off at noon at the East Boston Airport today for Houlton, Me., for delivery over the Canadian border to the Allies for war service.

These planes, part of a shipment of more than a score on the way to the border, stopped at the airport late yesterday because of overcast weather, refueled and remained for the night. The others, which passed here somewhat earlier, stopped at Portland and other airports farther north.

Approximately 30 of these bombers and 90 or more attack ships will be flown to Houlton in the next few days for similar transfer. The bombers camouflaged in khaki and gray with the symbols of the Allies under the wings, are of the type used by the navy aircraft carriers and, like the fighters, have been turned in by the Government for new equipment. The Curtiss Company in turn is selling them to the Allies.

Boston-Montreal Flights Increased

An additional flight in each direction between Boston and Montreal, making three round trips daily between the American and Canadian centers, was announced today by Paul F. Collins, President of the Boston & Maine-Central Vermont Airways. The new northbound flight, to be inaugurated tomorrow, leaves Boston at 6:25 p. m., eastern daylight time, with arrival in Montreal at 8:32 p. m. The new southbound flight from Montreal will leave at 8 a. m.

The new service will provide direct connections at Boston from the Montreal service to the Maine service, President Collins said, making Montreal and Portland but three and a half flying hours apart. The new evening trip out of Boston will also provide connections at Montreal for Trans-Canada Air Lines planes, providing same day service to Ottawa and Toronto and overnight service to Vancouver and Seattle. This connection also serves Regina and Winnipeg.

N. E. Greyhound Drivers Get Safety Trophy

The National Greyhound Safety Trophy, awarded every four months to Greyhound drivers with the best record, will be given to 140 operators of the New England Greyhound Line, Inc., operating out of Boston, tonight at a dinner in the Kenmore Hotel.

Efforts to Bring the FPC Into Wachusett Hearing Fail

An attempt to gain participation of the Federal Power Commission in the rate case against the Wachusett Electric Company, made by Wycliffe Marshall, counsel for the town of Clinton, was denied today by the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission.

Mr. Marshall made his request when the Commission refused a previous request for Federal Power Commission data showing the average bill to consumers in the Wachusett concern. The hearing today was a continuation of previous hearings on the petition for lower electric light rates in the Wachusett company.

Mr. Marshall's request to introduce the Federal Power Commission data was attacked by Damon E. Hall, counsel for the Wachusett Electric Company, who said the information was "incompetent and immaterial to these proceedings."

When this request was denied Mr. Marshall asked that the Commission obtain the active co-operation of the Federal Power Commission in the case to obtain exhibits regarding the purchase of electricity by the Wachusett Company from the New England Power Company.

He further asked that the field representative of the Federal Power Commission be summoned by the Commission as an expert for the consumer.

When this move failed Mr. Marshall asked that the Commission request the Engineering Department of the Company to work out an exhibit showing typical bills for residential service, commercial lighting, commercial power, and industrial service for 1937 and 1939, along the lines of the information available in the Federal Power Commission report.

Joseph R. Cotton, Chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, announced that the Commission agreed to ask the Company to produce the material but said the Commission could not dictate to the Company the method of computation.

Mr. Marshall spent considerable time entering technical exhibits to show the fluxation of profit, expenses, plant development, and output since 1921. Mr. Hall entered his objections to consideration of any figures prior to 1934, pointing to a previous Commission ruling that consideration of records for the past five years was sufficient.

Work Is Rushed in Organizing Boston in Aid-for-Allies Drive

By nightfall practically every ward in Boston is expected to have a man and a woman chairman prepared to organize each precinct and recruit a ward representation at the rally Sunday afternoon on Boston Common in the interest of providing immediate aid in war materials for the Allies.

This organization is the work of the Boston branch of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, at 45 Devonshire Street, which is taking hundreds of signatures to petitions to Congress for Allied assistance at branch headquarters at 221 Washington Street.

In connection with the Sunday rally, which will have similar meetings on the same day throughout the State, it was announced that Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President Emeritus of Harvard University, will be one of the speakers. Mayor A. Shattuck, Vice-Chairman of the New England branch, will preside.

A German victory would be "a major catastrophe for the United States," 340 Harvard University faculty members declared in a letter sent to Dr. James B. Conant, President of the University and Honorary Chairman of the New England branch. The letter follows:

"We, the undersigned, members of the teaching faculty of Harvard University, wholeheartedly support the position you expressed in your recent radio address. We believe with you that a German victory would be a major catastrophe for the United States. We are convinced that immediate and substantial assistance to the Allies is the most important step which can be taken at this time in order to insure the safety of our land and institutions. In addition we believe every possible resource should be immediately mobilized for the purpose of strengthening our material defenses and that speed is the essence of this program."

Among those who signed were Philip Cabot of the Business School; Dr. Eliot G. Cutler, Cecil K. Drinker of the School of Public Health; Oliver M. W. Sprague of the Business School; Dean J. M. Landis of the Law School; James A. McLaughlin, Austin W. Scott, Howard Mumford Jones, William Y. Elliott, Joseph Warren of the Law School; George D. Birkhoffer, former dean; G. W. Pierce, Ralph Barton Perry, H. M. Westergaard, Dean of the School of Engineering; Crane Brinton, Bruce C. Hopper, and Justin L. Coolidge.

Fog Disrupts Boston Shipping

Fog, which according to the poet "comes on little cat feet," curled up and settled down on much of the Massachusetts coast line last night, disrupting coastwise steamship schedules today.

The steamer Boston of the Eastern Steamship Line, due in Boston at 8 o'clock this morning, was tied up at Wing's Neck in Buzzards Bay until 8:30 a. m. A break in the fog at that hour permitted the vessel, bearing passengers and cargo, to proceed through the canal and she arrived at her Boston dock soon after noon.

A fleet of south-bound craft which left Boston last evening was being held at the Sandwich end of the canal this morning awaiting opportunity to pass through the waterway. Only four out of 12 vessels expected in Boston this morning arrived.

Toscano Held Loyal Citizen By Saltonstall

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today expressed firm confidence that Nazzareno Toscano, his nominee to the State Industrial Accident Board—a $6,000 position—is a loyal American citizen.

The Governor's statement came as the result of a statement by Bayard Tuckerman, a member of the Executive Council, announcing he would investigate thoroughly Mr. Toscano's views on Premier Mussolini and the current war situation because of Mr. Toscano's service as an officer in the Italian Navy during the World War.

Questioned today, Governor Saltonstall said: "Anybody I appoint is to the best of my knowledge a loyal American citizen."

Mr. Tuckerman said, "Americans of Italian birth and ancestry are as patriotic and liberty-loving as those of us who have the good fortune to be native born and I assume I shall vote to confirm his nomination, but first I must be given assurance of his views."

Mr. Toscano immediately announced his willingness to be questioned, saying, "I am a loyal American citizen and I love the ideals for which this country stands. I will be guided in my policies and my decision by what I believe to be in the best interests of the Commonwealth and of the nation. I will be glad to answer questions on any matters at any time."

10 City Beaches Ready to Open Next Saturday

Hey, Skinny!

Ten city-owned beaches will be in full operation for the summer season, beginning June 15, Park Commissioner William P. Long announced today.

The Park Department is employing 55 life guards this year, compared with 40 last year, and 65 matrons, compared with 52 last year. Beaches will be open this year until Sept. 15, with the exception of the men's section at the L Street baths which is open all the year.

The beaches which are to open Saturday are the women's and boys' division at L Street, the World War Memorial Park, East Boston; Columbus Park, South Boston; Dewey Beach, Charlestown; Tenean Beach, Dorchester; Savin Hill Beach, Dorchester; North End Park, Castle Island, Pleasure Bay, City Point, and Head House, City Point.

Rear Admiral Tarrant's Aide Reaches Navy Yard

Lieut. Brooke Schumm, U. S. N., who has been assigned to the U. S. S. Tarbell, reported today at the Boston Navy Yard, for duty as aide to Rear Admiral William T. Tarrant, Commandant of the First Naval District. Admiral Tarrant has been without an aide since last January, when Lieut. Douglas V. Gladding who held that post, was ordered to sea duty, and was assigned to the aircraft carrier Wasp.

Boston Trans-Atlantic Passenger Service Closed

Trans-Atlantic passenger service from the port of Boston has been terminated by the closing of the Mediterranean to American shipping, it was learned today.

The last remaining line, the American Export Lines, which operated fortnightly service from Mediterranean ports to Boston and New York, has announced that its vessels, which formerly carried passengers and cargo will be assigned to a new route.

These ships, the Excalibur, Excambion, Exochorda, and Exeter will ply between Lisbon, Portugal, and New York. Lisbon is one of the few ports left open to American vessels under the Neutrality regulations.

This change not only abolishes Boston's last trans-Atlantic passenger service but is a definite blow to the commerce of the port.

Thousands of tons of olives, olive oil, cheese, canned tomatoes, and other Italian products which formerly came into Boston on vessels of the American Export Lines, the American President Lines and on ships flying the Italian flag will now not be received.

One ray of light was seen in the news that the American Pioneer Lines from India to New York and Boston, recently taken over by the American Export Lines, will double its service with eight fast freighters assigned to the run.

Arrivals at Boston will be due every two weeks as were formerly the Mediterranean vessels. Shipping men said today they looked for a heavy increase on this service.

Lisbon is expected to become a large terminal for the transshipment of cargo originating in Europe and destined for the United States, as well as for passengers who can make their way to Lisbon.

The American President Lines, and others operating to the Near East and beyond, will route their vessels around the Cape of Good Hope. This will add six days to the sailing time but will result in savings to the companies in eliminating the high war risk insurance rates charged vessels using the Mediterranean.

Boston shipping men were today urging suspension of neutrality regulations barring American ships in the Mediterranean on the theory that German submarines would not make the mistakes of the World War by molesting American ships.

Reports Stopped

Monthly reports showing number of vessels passing through the Cape Cod Canal and the number arriving and sailing from the port of Boston were discontinued today "because of existing conditions," it was announced by United States Army Engineers at Boston.

Since the war broke out in Europe the Government has sharply curtailed information on ship movements through the customs and the Treasury Department has barred access to ships' manifests as well as arrivals and clearances of vessels.

The new move by the Army Engineers, understood to be part of the tightening up of all regulations in line with the National Defense policy, is the first step taken by the Government to halt "mass statistics" which heretofore have been considered as not disclosing the movements of any specific ships.

Supplies Rushed to War Zones To Aid Refugees and Wounded

Names and addresses of Boston organizations engaged in aiding invaded nations of the other hemisphere, either by raising funds or by seeking Congressional action, have been compiled by The Christian Science Monitor.

Some of the organizations have been functioning for long periods, others have been established only recently, while still others have changed their names and functions to conform to changed world conditions.

The names and addresses, with principal officers of the organizations and their objectives follow:

American Field Service in France, New England Branch, 419 Boylston Street; W. DeFord Bigelow, chairman. Ambulances for the war zone, funds for their replacement, and drivers who can pay their own way.

American Friends of France, 421 Boylston Street. (1) Canned milk for starving refugee babies in France; Miss Rosanna D. Thorndike, chairman, Food Fund. (2) Funds and clothing; Mrs. Robert W. Lovett, co-chairman, New England Branch, with Mrs. Homer Gage of Worcester. (3) Cambridge office, 47 Mt. Vernon Street, Mrs. Robert H. Gardner and Mrs. Henry G. Simonds of Brookline, and Mrs. Marc Peter of Boston. Discarded men's clothing.

American Friends Service Committee, 5 Longfellow Park, Cambridge; George Selleck, chairman. Refugee aid.

American Red Cross, Boston Metropolitan Chapter, 17 Gloucester Street. (1) Funds and volunteer service workers on dresses, layettes and supplies being sent overseas to the Allies; Miss Harriet Robeson, chairman. (2) $155,000 to complete the $600,000 Boston quota in the $20,000,000 national fund for overseas aid, J. W. Farley, chairman.

Boston Committee for Czechoslovak Ambulance in France, 353 Boylston Street; the Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, chairman. Funds to purchase and equip an ambulance.

Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, Boston Branch, 45 Devonshire Street and 221 Washington Street; Alvan T. Fuller, chairman. Signatures to petition to send war supplies to the Allies immediately, and funds to meet current expense.

Défense Contre Avions (D. C. A. canteens at 50 anti-aircraft bases outside Paris), 123 Commonwealth Avenue; Mrs. Larz Anderson, chairman of American committees. Funds to be now used for relief of wounded at anti-aircraft bases and for their families.

Finnish Relief Committee of New England, 24 School Street; V. R. Paakonen, chairman. Funds for rehabilitation, to be disbursed at the discretion of the Finnish Minister in Washington.

North American Committee to Aid Spanish Refugees, 581 Boylston Street; Miss Emma Perkins, executive secretary. Funds and clothing.

Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief, 230 Commonwealth Avenue; Bentley W. Warren, Jr., chairman. Continuous aid for Poles.

Salvation Army, 8 East Brookline Street, Boston; Col. Edmund C. Hoffman, Provincial Commander. Funds to carry on the Army's humanitarian work in the war zone in Europe.

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. War relief fund.

Unitarian Service Committee, American Unitarian Association, 25 Beacon Street; Dr. William Emerson, chairman; Dr. Robert C. Dexter, executive director. Aid for refugee Czechs in France.

Guard's Outfit Stands

A special legislative session to provide funds to place the Massachusetts National Guard on a modern, practical basis as demanded by Representative Albert E. Morris of Everett, Democratic floor leader in the House, was declared unnecessary today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who pointed out the National Guard is dependent upon the Federal Government for payment of troops and furnishing of equipment.

Representative Morris had demanded the session in a statement saying that Gov. Saltonstall last year killed a move to provide thousands of dollars for the National Guard. He proposed that the $250,000 emergency fund provided in the budget be turned over to the National Guard immediately.

The Governor noted that Massachusetts will need more armory facilities in the future and remarked that facilities are sufficient now under the circumstances.

A program to increase armory facilities will be presented to the 1941 Legislature, the Gover or promised. He added that Adjutant General Edgar C. Erickson said this will be ample time for the permanent construction program.

Regarding expansion of housing facilities, particularly for vehicles or mechanized units, the Governor pointed out that Governors of the various States and heads of their National Guards prevailed upon the Federal Government "to accept its responsibility for assuming a large share of the burden. The Guard in Massachusetts, for example, is fully twice as large as required to meet any State emergency."

Governor Saltonstall said the New England Governors pointed out that the increase in personnel eral purposes. Therefore the Federal purposes. There fore the Federal Government should participate in furnishing adequate funds for the additional necessary facilities.

The appeal resulted in about $3,000,000 being appropriated for this purpose, he said. Of this, about $200,000 will be received by Massachusetts. General Erickson, the Governor concluded, will go to Washington next Monday "to start the ball rolling."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
Deanna Durbin in "It's a Date," 2:40, 6:15, 9:35. Also "Adventures in Diamonds." 4:20, 7:55.

Coolidge Corner—
"Star Dust," with Linda Darnell, 2, 5:05, 8:15. Also "Johnny Apollo," with Tyrone Power Dorothy Lamour, and Edward Arnold. 3:35, 6:40, 9:50.

Fenway—
"Torrid Zone," with James Cagney, Ann Sheridan and Pat O'Brien, 2:05, 4:45, 7:20, 9:55. Also "A Fugitive From Justice," 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 9.

Fine Arts—
"Mlle. Ma Mere," starring Danielle Darrieux, 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:35. Also "Information Please," 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—
Anne Neagle and Ray Milland in "Irene," 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:45. "Beyond Tomorrow," 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Also "Information Please," 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:35.

Modern—
"The Dark Command," with Claire Trevor, John Wayne, Walter Pidgeon, and Roy Rogers. 9:35 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:15 Also "Hell's Angels," 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 9:50. Tomorrow: "Lillian Russell," starring Alice Faye, Don Ameche, and Henry Fonda. Also "The Biscuit Eater," with Billy Lee.

Metropolitan—
"Safari," with Madeleine Carroll, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Those Were the Days," with Ezra Stone. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25.

Orpheum—
"The Mortal Storm," with Margaret Sullavan, James Stewart, Robert Young, and Frank Morgan. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:05. Also "Phantom Raiders," with Walter Pidgeon and Florence Rice. 10 a. m., 1:40, 5:15, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Torrid Zone," with James Cagney, Ann Sheridan and Pat O'Brien. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "A Fugitive From Justice," with Roger Pryor 9:10 a. m., 1, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Mad Men of Europe," with Edmund Gwenn and Mary Maguire. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:10. Also "Love, Honor, and Oh-Baby!" 10:50 a. m., 1:25, 3:55, 6:30, 9:05.

Scollay—
"The Dark Command," with Claire Trevor, John Wayne, Walter Pidgeon and Roy Rogers. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 9:55. Also "Hell's Angels," with Virginia Bruce. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Lillian Russell," starring Alice Faye, Don Ameche, and Henry Fonda. Also "The Biscuit Eater," with Billy Lee.

South Station Theater—
Latest news—War Films. Special March of Time's "Background for War—The Mediterranean." "Vacation Previews." "Over the Seven Seas," "Television Previews," latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "Latest News—War Films," "Know Your Money," "Servant of Mankind—Thomas Edison," "U. S. Air Army," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"The Mortal Storm," with Margaret Sullavan, James Stewart, Robert Young and Frank Morgan. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:05. Also "Phantom Raiders," with Walter Pidgeon and Florence Rice. 1:40, 5:15, 8:50.

Telepix—
"Raiders Over England"; Charlie Chase's trip "South of the Boudoir"; slow-motion studies of how plant life germinates; Pete Smith, cartoon; a visit to French Canada, and 30 minutes of news reels. Tomorrow: French invaders and 30-minute news digest; Betty Button-Jitterbug No. 1; Pete Smith's Domineering Male Vanquished; Money (True or False); Biography of Thomas Edison; Travel to Pacific Fair, and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"Fifth Column Squad," 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:15, 10. Also "The Black Room," with Boris Karloff. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:55, 8:40. Tomorrow: "The Mystic Circle Murder," with Betty Compson. Also "Lives of a Bengal Lancer," with Gary Cooper and Franchot Tone.

Tremont—
"The Wizard of Oz," with Judy Garland and Frank Morgan. Also "Amazing Mr. Williams," with Melvyn Douglas and Joan Blondell. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Free, Blonde and 21." 1:35, 5:05, 8:35. Also "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," starring Raymond Massey. 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. Tomorrow: "Till We Meet Again," with George Brent and Merle Oberon. Also "Johnny Apollo," with Tyrone Power.

University—
"My Son, My Son!" with Madeleine Carroll and Brian Aherne. 2:30, 6, 9:25. Also "On Their Own," with the Jones Family. 1:30, 4:55, 8:20.

Radio—Page 12

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—
Tufts Night
Fifteenth Slavonic Dance, in C major Dvořák
"The Moldau," Symphonic Poem Smetana
Polka from "The Golden Age" Shostakovitch
Entrance of the Guests into the Wartburg, from "Tannhäuser" Wagner
Ride of the Valkyries Wagner
Tufts 'Ninety Goes to Town E. W. Newton, '90
Soloist: Harold Sahl, Baritone
L. R Lewis, '87 conducting:
Tuftonia's Day E. W. Hayes, '16
Brown and Blue
Old-Time Celebration (Orchestra only) E. W. Newton, '90
In Memoriam (for string orchestra) Brahms
Song of Destiny
Chorus: Members of Tufts and Jackson Glee Clubs
Dear Alma Mater L. R. Lewis, '87
American Symphonette Gould
Mozart Matriculates Alec Templeton
"Only One Vienna," March Schrammel

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on American Rooms by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

Dr. Eddy Would Protect U. S. By Barring War Goods to Japan

Halt to the shipment of war supplies to Japan as an ally of Germany and Italy was called for in Boston today by the Rev. Dr. David Brewer Eddy, Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Dr. Eddy pointed out that for the United States to continue to strengthen the military resources of Japan might ultimately prove dangerous in the new situation that the United States finds itself.

America's spontaneous decision to give material aid to the Allies and back them to win has put an entirely new face on the continuance of shipments of airplane gasoline, scrap iron and steel, and other supplies to Japan, he declared.

Bringing out that the potential threat embodied in the Japanese Navy was tying up the United States Navy in the Pacific Ocean when if it eventually became necessary for us to defend our eastern shore, the Navy would be needed in the Atlantic, Dr. Eddy commented. He said:

"Our present policy in the west is nullifying our policy in the east."

Dr. Eddy also urged a termination of war material shipments to Russia.

"It is widely known that the United States is supplying a very substantial share of Japan's essential war needs at the present time," Dr Eddy said.

"We have been shipping and are shipping today, to the best of my knowledge, most of the copper she uses and 90.4 per cent of the scrap iron and steel, while the figures for 1938 showed 76.9 per cent of the aircraft and parts with which Japan was bombing China.

"Fortunately since 1938 the moral protest of the United States against the bombing of undefended cities has resulted in the stopping by Secretary of State Cordell Hull of further shipments of airplanes and accessories. What we need to do now is to go the rest of the way.

"For two years we have been supplying almost all of the high-test gasoline that Japan must use in the tanks of her bombing planes.

"Thus we have been the guilty partners of Japan in her aggression against China.

"While we were expressing sympathy for little Finland in its heroic defense, at the same time our oil companies were sending airplane gasoline to Russia to the tune of millions of dollars.

"Shall we not end this two-faced policy and cut off the supply of our war goods to the aggressors? Let's stop arming aggression and continue aiding the Allies.

"I am not urging any declaration of war but common sense in the use of our exports and conscience in our policies as we uphold the cause of justice and liberty."

Dr. Eddy added that he was writing Secretary Hull today for the truth in the report that several American airplane companies had circumvented the embargo on planes and parts by setting up plants in Japan and sending over foremen to run them. He also is seeking from the Secretary of State some verification of a similar report that American companies had recently built six continuous strip steel mills in Japan for the manufacture of shells.

No Knowledge

In Washington today an official spokesman of the State Department said it has no information that two American aircraft companies have erected plants in Japan or that an American steel company has built strip rolling mills there.

The spokesman said that in the case of aviation factories, probably what Dr. Eddy was referring to was the work which American engineers did sometime ago in assisting the Japanese to erect Japanese-owned and controlled aircraft factories. This situation was thoroughly aired in Congress. While the American engineers may have been proceeding contrary to the general wishes of the State Department, there was nothing illegal in the work, it was pointed out.

The fact that the moral embargo of the United States applies to materials essential to airplane manufacture is preventing shipment of any American materials necessary for erection of an airplane factory in Japan or Russia, it was pointed out.

Runnells Held For Larceny; $157,000 Involved

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 13 (AP) —Resigned State Controller William A. Runnells today was placed under arrest in a hospital bed on three indictments charging larceny of State funds.

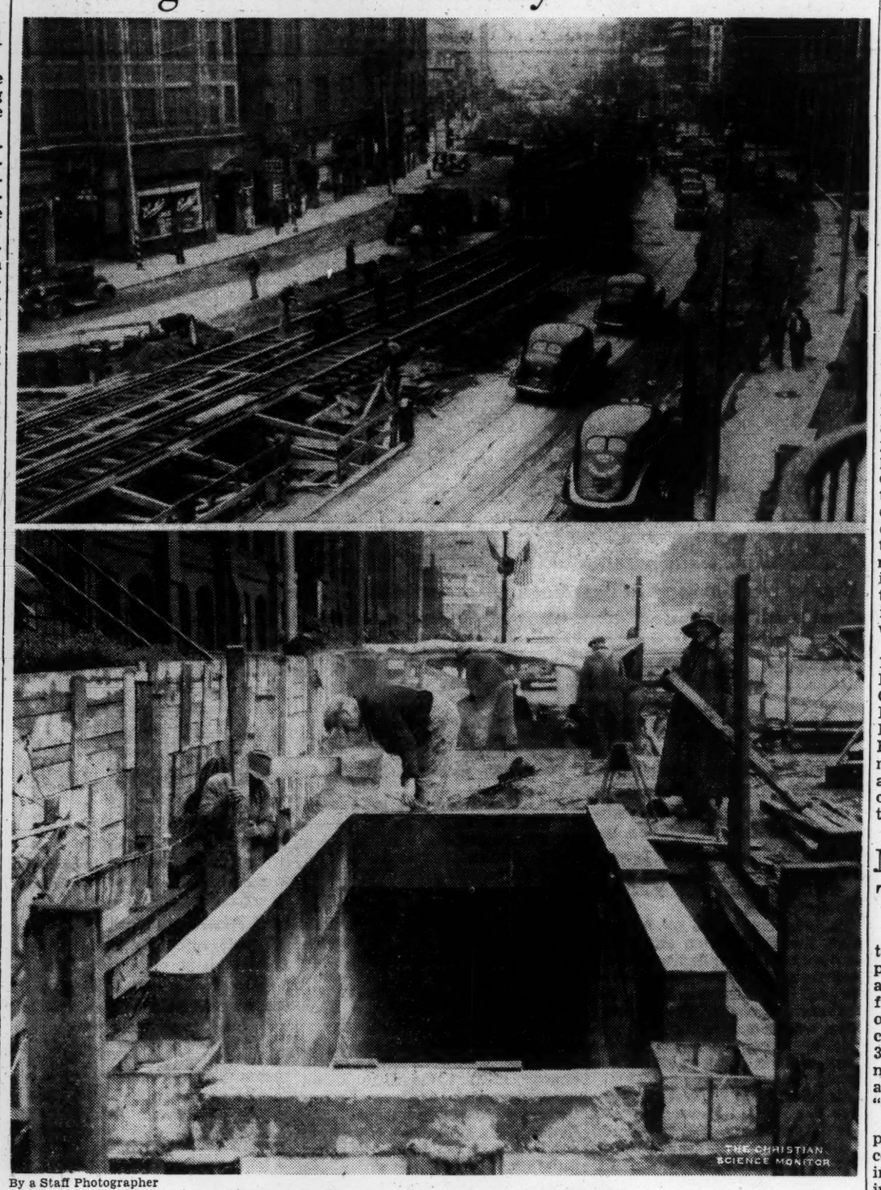
The indictments were secretly returned last night by the Kennebec County Grand Jury and were the outgrowth of private auditors' reports that $157,000 in State funds were not "accounted for."

Prior to serving the capias, two physicians examined Mr. Runnells at behest of County Attorney Francis H. Bate and reported the former Controller was in no condition to be removed from the hospital. Consequently he will remain there until his condition improves.

His was one of several resignations of high officials resulting from the audit disclosures.

Counsel for Mr. Runnells, and his family today began a fight against the State's efforts to recover approximately $135,000 in safety deposit boxes held in names of the Runnells family.

Huntington Avenue Subway Work Moves On



By a Staff Photographer

Showing Changes New Tunnel Is Making

The upper picture shows Huntington Avenue as seen from the Y. M. C. A. Building, looking down toward the intersection of Gainsborough Street—the area where the last lap of the Huntington Avenue subway is being built. Scaffolding at lower left shows the excavation at about the point where the tracks will begin to rise toward the surface.

Col. Thomas F Sullivan, chief of the city transit department, says work is proceeding according to schedule. The new subway should be in service by the first of the year. About 1,700 WPA workers on three daily shifts are employed on the project at present. Tracks will be laid in the newly-completed tunnel by the Boston Elevated Railway. Negotiations for this work are now going on between the city and Elevated officials.

The lower picture shows the stairway going down into the Mechanics Building Station. The stairway has just been completed in its rough structural form, but it will be several months before the finishing is done. The stations are always the last part of the subway construction to be finished, Col. Sullivan explained.

Home Building Rises 73.8 Per Cent in Bay State

A 73.8 per cent increase in new residential construction for Massachusetts in the first five months of 1940 over the corresponding period of 1939 was reported today by the State Department of Labor and Industry.

In 55 municipalities reporting regularly to the Department's Division of Statistics, residential construction, as represented by building permits granted, totaled $12,085,675 through May, as compared with $6,790,980 during the 1939 period.

However, the total building for the first five months of this year exceeded that of the 1939 period by only $2,000,000; construction of new nonresidential buildings decreased 41 per cent, while additions, alterations, and repairs decreased 10.7 per cent.

The five-month total for 1940 for all classes of construction was $21,436,790, compared to $19,319,546 for the 1939 period.

The month of May, 1940, showed a construction total of $4,942,945, an increase of 21.3 per cent over May of last year, and a 9.6 per cent increase over April of this year. The new residential building in May of 1940 totaled $2,609,190.

The Town of Brookline reported the greatest value of new residential building, with 21 homes valued at $256,500. Other leaders are: Quincy, 27 homes at $233,450; Worcester, 53 dwellings at $229,875; and Newton, 38 at $217,200.

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—Understand Music, Dr. Donald J. Grout, Harvard.
8:00 p. m.—Splendors of Literature: transcribed.
8:30 p. m.—Elements of Aviation, Capt. Hilding N. Carlson.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
9:30 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

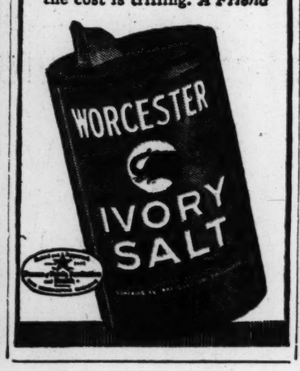
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—6:30 p. m.—Chamber Music. DJZ, 11.80meg., 25.4m.; DJB, 15.20 meg., 19.7m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—"Singing Youth," HAT5, 9.62meg., 31.17m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24meg., 19.7m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
London—9 p. m.—Talk: "Background to the News." GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Paris—9:30 p. m.—News Bulletins in English. TPA, 11.72meg., 25.6m.; TPB, 11.84meg., 25.33m.; TPC, 9.52meg., 31.51m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Selections from Operas. 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Opera Concert. DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.
Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.
Guatemala—11 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 15.17meg., 19.8m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

PERSONAL

DEAR MRS. S: No, there's nothing wrong with your cooking. It's the bitter impurities in the salt you're using that are ruining the flavor of your food. Get a package of Worcester Salt today. It's purer and saltier and the cost is trifling. *A Friend*



State Calls Meetings On Job Guidance

A two-day "job guidance" conference to aid 1940 high school graduates in their search for employment will be held on the mornings of June 15 and 22 by the Division of University Extension of the Massachusetts Department of Education, at the Boston University College of Business Administration, it was announced today.

Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education, said the conference would supplement the vocational efforts of the public schools and would fit in with the Department's youth survey. The conference is designed to provide information about job-getting and about lines of endeavor in which young persons may be interested particularly. Opportunities will discussed in a number of occupations, including salesmanship, commercial art, aviation, law, education, civil service, beauty culture, radio, automobile mechanics, nursing, retail business, journalism, machine shop practice, industrial work, office work, bookkeeping and accounting, and social work.

Guidance directors at the June 15 meeting. will be George P. Haley, Supervisor of Vocational Guidance, State Department of Education; Miss Susan J. Ginn, Director of Vocational Guidance, Boston; Warren B. Benson, Placement Director, Boston University; and Prof. Horace G. Thacker, Head of the Vocational Department, Boston University.

Navy Yard Work To Be Speeded Up

To speed up work at the Charlestown Navy Yard, the 8,350 employees are being re-assigned on a 24-hour basis so that in the near future, according to the Yard's office, distribution will be: 60 per cent on the day shift, 7 a. m. to 3:30 p. m.; 30 per cent on the night shift, 3:30 p. m. to midnight, and the rest on the early morning "dog watch."

At present the distribution is 75 per cent, 20 per cent, and 5 per cent, respectively. No appreciable increase in personnel is expected in the near future, the office reported.

The re-alignment is not expected to reach a balance in numbers between the three shifts, because an even distribution of workers would make some departments get ahead of others unnecessarily under the present construction program, the office explained.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Friday, June 14

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Connecticut's Job Program Seen as Aid to U. S. Defense

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., June 13—Connecticut's job training program which has brought a lot of national publicity to the State in the past few months may fit neatly into the national defense program. Governor Raymond E. Baldwin thinks it will, at any rate, and thinks that the National Government might well pay part of the expense.

Acting promptly on reports that the authorities at Washington were planning to finance a program of training skilled workmen for war industries, the Governor wired President Roosevelt, asking if job training facilities already in operation in Connecticut can count as the State's share toward a joint program.

The job training program is a simple plan. Good organization has accounted for its success. State trade schools, running night classes so that shop workers could keep their jobs and study at the same time have been turning out a large number of short-course graduates, The organization was achieved through co-operation with manufacturers.

At the start, the Legislature named a commission to study employment. That was in 1939. The State was divided into 18 districts, with a committee in each. An experimental training program was started at the Hartford State Trade School. Now they are running not only at Hartford but in other trade schools around the State.

During the past year 1,000 persons have taken the night courses in addition to 4,000 regularly enrolled in the trade schools.

Young people have a better chance for jobs in Connecticut this year, training or no training. The State Employment Service reported it placed 4,903 young people in the first quarter of 1940 as compared to 3,530 in the same period of 1939. About 56 per cent of the candidates were young men. There was an increase in placements of skilled and semi-skilled workers, but there was also an increase in domestic employment.

'Fifth Column' Safeguards

All but two police chiefs of Connecticut towns and cities came at the call of State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey to consider what they should do to combat "fifth column" elements in the event of a war emergency. They agreed the State Police Commissioner should act as co-ordinator for all police work in the State related to subversive activities.

Ocean Beach Opening

New London has set June 30 as the date for opening of its new municipal shore resort, Ocean Beach Park. The $3,000,000 public development on the shore of Long Island Sound takes the place of a crowded private beach colony, smashed by the 1938 hurricane. New London residents will swim at lower cost than those from out-of-town, but everybody is welcome.

Surplus Funds

A million dollar surplus, first in many years, was predicted for the State's General Fund by Budget Director Robert H. Weir. Taxes are running two million dollars higher than last year, said Mr. Weir, and expenses a million dollars less. Liquor and inheritance taxes were especially good revenue producers. The fiscal year ends June 30.

Food Stamps

Truck farmers in the Hartford area are getting their first experience with the Federal Food Stamp Plan. Fresh vegetables have been added to the list of foods which may be bought with stamps and local farmers are counting on selling the extra produce at regular market rates. Heretofore the only food on the stamp list that was produced locally was eggs.

Bridge Proposed

Governor Baldwin has on his desk the blueprints and sketches of a proposed bridge over the Connecticut River at Hartford. If built, it is to be paid for with a 10-cent toll.

Rose Queen

There will be a rose queen at the Hartford Rose Festival next week. She will be crowned at the Rose Ball, in the State Armory, June 20. The winner has to write 200 words on a Rose Festival subject.

Tariff-Free Fish Imports Hit

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—Legislation to block tariff-free importation of fish caught and processed by foreign labor in foreign ports has been signed by President Roosevelt.

The bill would limit interpretation of the term "product of American fisheries" wherever it appears in laws or regulations so as not to include fresh or frozen fish fillets or steaks "produced in a foreign country or its territorial waters in whole or in part with the use of the labor" of non-residents of the United States.

New England representatives had protested a Treasury Department ruling authorizing the General Seafoods Corporation to establish a fish processing plant in Newfoundland, employ Newfoundland labor, and bring its production in tariff-free as the product of the "American fisheries."

Commencement At Suffolk U.

Commencement exercises at Suffolk University take place tonight at 8 o'clock in the University's auditorium, on Temple Street, where 180 students are to receive the degree of Bachelor of Laws; five, Bachelor of Science in Education; four, Master of Laws; three, Bachelor of Arts; and two, Bachelor of Science.

Dr. Robert E. Rogers, professor of English at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is to deliver the principal address, "Professional and Vocational Educations;" he is to receive an honorary degree of Doctor of Letters.

An honorary degree of Doctor of Science is to be awarded to John Shaw Young, Director of radio and television at the New York World's Fair.

Invocation and benediction are to be offered by the Rev. Dr. Harold J. Ockenga, Pastor of the Park Street Church. Suffolk's President, Dr. Gleason L. Archer, is to lead the academic procession, preceded by flag bearers through Derne and Temple Streets to the auditorium, both preceding and directly following the exercises.

Radio Timetable

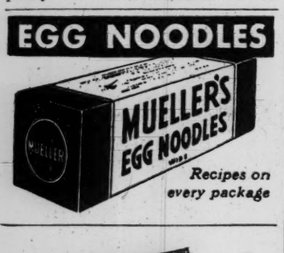
(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Concert Orchestra	John Kiley, songs
3:15	"In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": drama	"We, the Women": news	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	of women in the news.	"Melody Mart"
3:45	**Launching of U. S.**	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	**Launching of U. S. S.**	"Rhapsody in Rhythm"
4:00	**S. North Carolina**	**Battleship launching**	"Backstage Wife": sk.	**North Carolina**	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Matinee Promenade.	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	"For Dancers Only"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade.	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"Hits and Encores"	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Bouquet"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Musicale	Network speakers	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	Ireene Wicker, songs.	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Dance Hour"	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Sweet Music"
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Chamber Music
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	John B. Kennedy, news.	Harold W. Sullivan	News Service
7:30	"Vox Pop": inter-	Monologues	Bailey Axton, songs.	Red Cross Talk: Guy	Mario Chandler's Orch.
7:45	views	Robison's Buckaroos	"Confidentially Yours"	Lombardi's Orchestra	"Music of the Masters"
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket":	**Musical Americana:**	"Mr. District Attorney":	W. Williams, comment	"Fireside Time"
8:15	questions; answers	**guests; orchestra**	dramatic sketch	**WOR Symphony Orch.**	Arizona Rangers
8:30	"Strange As It	"Pot o' Gold": Horace	"I Love a Mystery":	Sports Writers' Quiz	Arizona Rangers
8:45	Seems": war news	Heidt's Orchestra	dramatic sketch	Sports Writers' Quiz	American Legion speaker
9:00	Major Bowes' ama-	"World's Greatest Mu-	**"Good News of 1940";**	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur hour	sic": recordings	**music; comedy**	**Comment From London**	cal Album"
9:30	Major Bowes' ama-	Boston Flag Day	**Rudy Vallee; Maxie**	Morton Gould's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	teur hour	"Novatime"	**Rosenbloom; orchestra**	Morton Gould's Orch.	cal Album"
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	**European news**	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby;**	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15	"Public Affairs"	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	**Bob Burns; Ralph Bel-**	News Service	Dal Danford's Orchestra
10:30	**News of the War.**	"Radio Covers the War"	**lamy; Marcel Hubert,**	**Housing Authority and**	The Coral Islanders
10:45	Music; weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	**cellist; orchestra**	**City Managers Meeting**	California Ramblers
11:00	News; sports	News; weather	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	News; Dance Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Rep. Angell, Oregon	"The Blue Beetle"
11:30	Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	24th Music Festival of	dramatization
11:45	Club	"Music You Want"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Norwegian Singers	News Service

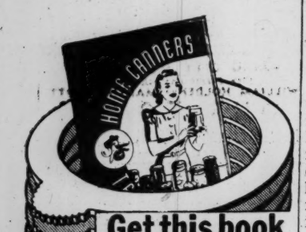
Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	590kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Barbecue"	Variety program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Alice and Adrian"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**News of Europe**	**News Here and Abroad**	News Service	'Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15	Shopping talk	"Breakfast in Bedlam";	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; Speaker
8:30	"Hits and Encores"	variety program with	"Portia Blake": sketch	Jacobson's Rhythm	Studio speaker
8:45	Fashion Review	Rakov's Orchestra	"Kate Hopkins": drama	Jacobson's Rhythm	Studio speaker
9:00	"Your Treat"	News; "Helpful Harry"	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs.	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Music; News	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	WEEI Food Fair.	"Breakfast Club"; or-	"Alice Blair": sketch.	"Merry-Go-Round"	Frank Gallucci's Radio
9:45	Bachelor's Children	chestra; soloists	"Julia Blake": sketch.	"Merry-Go-Round"	Review
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly.	"Melody Time"; orch.	"The Man I Married"	'New England Cupboard'	"Organesque"
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	"Midstream": drama	"Melody Strings"	Circle C Ranch Boys
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"On With the Dance"	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Choir Loft"; organ.	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Short, Short Story.	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch.	News Service	Jean Harper, songs
11:15	"Life Begins"; sk.	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Road of Life"; sketch.	"Singing Strings"	"Waltzes of the World"
11:30	Big Sister: sketch.	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"The Guiding Light"	"Highlights, Halftones"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks.	"The O'Neills"; sketch.	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	Flag Day Program from	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian Melodies	Sports; weather; tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Boston Common	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian Melodies	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Mastersingers	News Service	Women's Club News.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	"Musical Roundup"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	Marjorie Mills Hour	Homes on the Land"	Jean Collins, songs
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Notebook"; weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sports Matinee	"Let's Dance"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall of the	Betty Crocker	News Service	"Front Page Drama"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	Air"; N. England news.	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	"Sing Song Time"
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	**NBC Concert Or.; Con-**	"Valiant Lady": drama	"It Happened in 1915"	Shirley Mason, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"	**rad Thibault, baritone**	"Light of the World"	Interviews	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphane of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	**Boston Bees - Chicago**	Western Serenade
3:15	"In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	**Cubs baseball game.**	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Services	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	**Boston Bees - Chicago**	"Melody Mart"
3:45	Flag Day Program.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	**Cubs baseball game.**	Vocalist; organ
4:00	"Exploring Space"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	**Boston Bees - Chicago**	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Jack Leonard, songs	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	**Cubs baseball game.**	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	**Boston Bees - Chicago**	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	**Cubs baseball game.**	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Name It and Take It";	"Girl Alone": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Concert Orchestra	quiz program	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Sports Review	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports.	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Sweet Music"
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Enric Madriguera's Or.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Chamber Music
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Enric Madriguera's Or.	**European news**	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30	Al Pearce and His	The Revelers	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Joe Green's Orchestra
7:45	Gang	World's Greatest Music	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	Richard Cowdry, songs
8:00	**Kate Smith Hour;**	"Strictly Business";	**Lucille Manners, so-**	"Fifth Row Center";	Everett Lodge of Elks
8:15	**dramatic sketch;**	comedy sketch	**prano; Ross Graham,**	dramatization	Flag Day Program: Paul
8:30	**Abbott and Cos-**	"Death Valley Days";	**baritone; Frank Black's**	Harold W. Sullivan	Dever, speaker
8:45	**tello; orch.; News**	dramatic sketch	**Orchestra; chorus**	"Sinfonietta"	Tenor and piano
9:00	Johnny Green's Or-	"Show Boat"; variety	"Waltz Time"; Frank	**Address by Wendell**	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	chestra; sketch	program	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	**Willkie**	cal Album"
9:30	"Grand Central	"This Amazing Amer-	"What's My Name"; quiz	'Command Performance'	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	Station"; drama	ica"; quiz program	program	'Command Performance'	cal Album"
10:00	**Asst. Secy. of War**	**European news**	**Don Ameche Variety**	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15	**Louis Johnson**	World's Greatest Music	**Program**	News Service	Esteban Grajeda's Orch.
10:30	**News of the War.**	John Barry, news	"Behind the Headlines"	**Address by Hanford**	Vic Berton's Orchestra
10:45	Music; Weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Human Nature in Action	**MacNider**	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
11:00	News; Sports	News; weather	News Service	Johnny Long's Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15	News; Dance Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Serenaders"
11:30	Midnight Swing	"The Music You Want"	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Club	"The Music You Want"	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	News Service

EGG NOODLES



Recipes on every package



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Important. When buying new jars, remember that Atlas E-Z Seal, Atlas Mason, Atlas Good Luck, Atlas Wholefruit and Atlas Wide Mouth Mason Jars are the *only* jars which are all equipped with the famous Good Luck Jar Rubbers.

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A delicious flavoring for cakes, ice cream, frostings, candies, syrups, etc.

Golden Rule BLACK WALNUT Imitation Flavoring

A purely vegetable preparation that produces a fine flavor similar to black walnut.

We make more than

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FIRST NATIONAL GIVES YOUR BUDGET A LIFT with YANKEE THRIFT

First National Stores approves of "fussy" buyers, because they're mighty particular purchasers themselves. First National maintains that the freshest, most flavorful foods are the only kind that can satisfy the thrifty Yankee housewife. So that's just what they serve her daily in meats, vegetables, fruits, fish, groceries, bakery goods and dairy products at the lowest prices possible for such quality.

THREE FOODS THAT PLAY AN IMPORTANT FOOD ROLE

Baked Beans — Finast - Pea, Yellow Eye or Red Kidney — 2 28 oz TINS 23c
Brown Bread — Finast - Ready To Serve — 2 16 oz TINS 23c
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PUFFS WHEAT or RICE — READY TO EAT CEREALS 2 PKGS 9c
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DOLE'S PINEAPPLE JUICE — 18 oz TIN 10c — 46 oz TIN 23c
SALT CRYSTALINE FREE RUNNING TABLE SALT — 2 2 LB CTNS 13c
HERSHEY'S CHOCOLATE SYRUP — 2 16 oz TINS 17c
GOOD LUCK LEMON PIE FILLING — 2 PKGS 17c
MARMALADE MIRABEL PURE ORANGE — 2 1 LB JARS 27c
MARMALADE MIRABEL PURE ORANGE — 2 LB JAR 25c
DEL MONTE SARDINES IN TOMATO SAUCE — 15 oz TIN 10c
SLICED APPLES COMSTOCK'S PIE QUIK — 2 20 oz TINS 19c
SPONGE CAKE For All Fruit Shortcake — 2 Layers Box Size Supreme — 7 INCH Pkg Diameter Each 11c — Four Servings Pkg 9c
RAISIN BREAD FRESH BAKED Specially Priced — 2 20 oz LVS 19c

Slade's Powdered BAY LEAVES — Transforms stews and pot roasts into extra special dishes. Try it.

MACARONI

Recipes on every package

DOMINO SUPERFINE melts like snow

Smart hostesses *always* serve Superfine Powdered Sugar with cool drinks.

Names of Hoover and Willkie Linked as Latter Nears Boston

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With their hero scheduled to address a mass meeting in Mechanics Building tomorrow night, local supporters of Wendell Willkie, the utilities chieftain whose dark horse candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination has been the phenomena of the 1940 campaign, redoubled their efforts today to assure him of the largest and most enthusiastic mass meeting of his impromptu campaign.

Considerable impetus was given the local effort with publication of the latest Gallup Poll, showing Mr. Willkie has passed Senator Robert A. Taft in popularity and now ranks second only to Thomas E. Dewey. Although it is a poor second—Dewey 52, Willkie 17—it is cheering because only a month ago—just before the German blitzkrieg—Mr. Willkie ranked well below both Senator Taft and Senator Vandenberg, being favored by but 3 per cent of the Republicans polled.

In Boston political circles today, it was agreed that the European situation is forcing much thinking among voters, and it is pondering that is less along lines of political expediency and more along lines of American policy.

Hoover's Name Heard

This was reflected in the observations today of such a party leader as Christian A. Herter, Speaker of the House of Representatives, who said he has noted an enormous rise in consideration of Mr. Willkie, and a corresponding voicing of regret among some of the delegates that Herbert Hoover isn't regarded as a positive vote getting factor in certain political quarters.

Especially a factor in arousing thought about Mr. Hoover was the outcome of the May 27 Gallup Poll in answer to the question among Republicans: "Which of these candidates (naming them all) do you think would handle the country's foreign affairs the best?"

Mr. Hoover ranked first, Mr. Dewey second, Mr. Taft was well down the list, even below President Roosevelt.

This caused the influential Hartford Courant to write an editorial pointing out that if one were to ask any group, "and they need not all be Republicans by any means," whom they think is best fitted by training, experience and understanding to be President during the critical days ahead, a majority will answer "Herbert Hoover, but . . ."

The "but" means that in the opinion of the man on the street Mr. Hoover could not be elected. These reasons boil down, mostly, to matters of domestic policy, the field where Mr. Willkie is making his strongest appeal.

Since it is obvious that a strong international appeal is vitally essential, it should be noted that Mr. Willkie was not even in the running in the above Gallup Poll in connection with foreign affairs.

This caused some of the local political observers today to comment that where Mr. Hoover is strongest, Mr. Willkie is weakest; where Mr. Willkie is strongest, Mr. Hoover is weakest.

Thus there was some talk of a possible Hoover-Willkie, or—if you prefer—Willkie-Hoover ticket.

Loyal Following

Politically, Mr. Hoover has an amazingly loyal following, but it by no means includes the youthful, liberal elements of the G. O. P. Mr. Willkie's support comes from just the branch that Mr. Hoover lacks, and Mr. Willkie's support is certainly enthusiastic.

In fact, among the few places in Boston where you can escape war talk, and find people wholeheartedly, head over heels, busy in behalf of a cause in which they wholly believe, the headquarters of the Willkie volunteer committees must certainly rank very high.

There is quite a human interest story behind the Boston efforts. Phillips Ketchum is a lawyer, the Harvard, club-in-the-Back-Bay, home-in-Natick sort, with offices in the First National Bank Building, and no political experience.

Last April he was on a business trip out West and chanced to read an article in Fortune (condensed in the current Reader's Digest) by Mr. Willkie, entitled, "We the People."

It presented a domestic program and was charged with a spirit of progress and confidence, "a sparkle," as Mr. Ketchum says in his precise way, and it caught Mr. Ketchum's fancy.

This enthusiasm apparently kindled into a full-fledged fire almost over night, for by the time Mr Ketchum returned to Boston he was ready to announce formation of a committee to circulate petitions in favor of Mr. Willkie. And all this, without ever having seen Mr. Willkie.

This fact found itself in the papers at the tail end of a story about Mr. Willkie, but, obscure as it was, it sufficed to flood Mr. Ketchum's telephone with people volunteering to help.

Thus it was that a quiet law office was projected into pell-mell political headquarters. Soon, the place was flooded, so Mrs. Ketchum, a dynamic, attractive Wellsley-Natick socialite, undertook to open headquarters at 100 Pinckney Street.

Another Headquarters

Now, another headquarters has been added at 176 Federal Street, and a third is operating at 735 Massachusetts Avenue in Cambridge. At any of these offices, incidentally, tickets may be obtained for the Friday night Willkie meeting.

In his law office, in between phone calls from publicity men who want to get news of Mr. Willkie's program for Friday, and calls about music for the meeting, and calls about celluloid lapel buttons, and calls about the 1,001 other details of full dress campaign, Mr. Ketchum tells you his story.

He has talked with Mr. Willkie now. He is more enthusiastic than ever.

"I'm realistic about this thing," Mr. Ketchum tells you. "I have heard that a number of delegates from Massachusetts feel they will want to go along with Joe Martin (Representative Joseph W. Martin of North Attleboro), and I appreciate that; others will want to vote for Governor Saltonstall, and that is fine. There are other choices, too, but I find in talking with as many delegates as I have been able to, that with most of them Mr. Willkie rates rather high, and that if the convention resolves itself into a position where their own favorites are eliminated or obviously have no chance, they will side with Mr. Willkie."

Mr. Willkie is scheduled to arrive in Boston early Friday morning, and will hold conferences at Hotel Statler with supporters until noon when he will be guest of honor at a luncheon for delegates to the Philadelphia convention. In the afternoon he will attend a reception at the Statler for members of the Massachusetts Legislature, and will appear briefly at a City Club dinner for volunteer workers in the evening. The Mechanics Building meeting is scheduled to start at 8:45.

It is expected to be the largest political gathering that Mr. Willkie has so far addressed.

Four Modern Betsy Rosses at Work

Bunker Hill Girls' Club Members Make Flag

Left to right they are Mary Wilson, Lorraine MacDonald, Margaret McGee, and Alice McGee. Girl Scouts as well as members of the Bunker Hill Girls' Club, these girls are shown putting the finishing stitches on a flag which Scout members of the Club have made. The flag will be presented to the Club as a part of Flag Day exercises tomorrow.

College Head Stresses Role Of Individual

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., June 13—Responsibilities of individual citizens "in an exacting period of readjustment" facing the United States as a result of the world's wars were emphasized today by Admiral Tyler Cluverius, U. S. N., Retired, President of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, in his progress report at a meeting of the college's corporation.

"No matter what is to be the outcome of the destruction abroad," the Admiral declared, "it is certain that difficult days lie ahead. The United States will have to gird herself anew to face the tremendous task of rebuilding finance, industry, and commerce.

"The factor of intelligence in this new era will be of prime importance. The dependable and well-equipped citizen will be everywhere in demand. That citizen is the student of the moment.

"The contribution of technical schools to the future well-being is unquestioned," he emphasized; "Worcester Tech has always done its share. We shall be called upon to contribute even more now.

"To push the plan for completion of a greater Tech must be our chief consideration. The new responsibilities are already on the horizon. An adequate mechanical engineering building is the remaining need for the accomplishment of the mission of the school," he pointed out.

Admiral Cluverius' report was made in connection with the work of a committee raising $350,000 for the new building, last unit in a $1,000,000 program. One of the units, Alden Memorial, is to be used today for the first time, for Class Day. Kinnicutt Hall, chemical engineering and physics annex, was completed a year ago.

Rules for Displaying Flag

Some of the more important regulations for displaying the American flag, as adopted by the National Flag Conference which met in Washington in 1923 and 1924 are given here as a guide to persons who may wish to display the Stars and Stripes at home tomorrow, Flag Day.

The flag should be displayed only from sunrise to sunset, or between such hours as may be designated by proper authorities.

When displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony, or building front the union of the flag (the stars on field of blue) should go to peak of the staff unless at half mast.

If displayed in a manner other than by being flown from a staff it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out. When displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union should be uppermost and to the flag's own right, i. e., to the observer's left.

Use red, white and blue bunting, never the flag, for festoons, rosettes, or drapings.

When hung over a street the flag should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east-and-west street, or to the east in a north-and-south street.

Do not display the flag with the union down except as a distress signal.

Do not drape the flag over the hood, top, sides, or back of a vehicle. When displayed on a motorcar the staff should be fixed firmly to the chassis or clamped on the radiator cap.

Never use the flag as part of a costume or uniform. Do not embroider it on pillow cases, handkerchiefs, or any other article.

Flag Salute

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin announced today that beginning tomorrow, June 14, spectators and players at every baseball game played on City playgrounds will salute and pay allegiance to the flag.

The ceremony will take place between innings and will be a regular part of all Park Department baseball games for the rest of the season.

Harbor Surveyors Find Shoal Spots

Two shoal spots were discovered in Boston's outer Harbor where the British freighter Alnmoor grounded May 14 causing serious damage to her hull, Lieut. R. R. Moore of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey announced today.

Following the grounding of the Alnmoor, Lieutenant Moore ordered a survey, the results of which, disclosed today, show one shoal spot with only 16 feet of water where 21 feet is shown on current charts and another with only 23 feet where 31 feet is charted.

The Alnmoor, which carried steel plates and ingots taken aboard at Baltimore, was obliged to discharge that cargo here and enter dry dock.

Dorchester Man Gets $4,000 City Post

John F. Linehan of 15 Agawam Street, Dorchester, has been named permanent Inspector in charge of the food division of the City of Boston, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin announced today.

Mr. Linehan succeeds Deputy Health Commissioner Dr. P. H. Mullowney, who retired on May 31. Mr. Linehan entered the City service in 1912 as an inspector and has been Acting Inspector in charge since Dr. Mullowney's retirement. The position pays $4,000 a year.

Walsh-Lodge Shun Steps To 'Another AEF'

Measures "short-of-war" in aiding the Allies must not be steps toward another American Expeditionary Force, declared Massachusetts' two United States Senators yesterday in explaining their minority vote Tuesday against the proposition to authorize the Army to trade in surplus or obsolescent equipment, materials, and ammunitions to manufacturers for resale to the Allies.

The Walsh Stand

One of the 18 who voted against the measure, Senator David I. Walsh, (D), said:

"What military implements private industry sells to belligerents is in an entirely different catagory from governmental sales directly or indirectly to belligerents. No one objects to selling, under existing neutrality laws, war materials and equipment to belligerents with whom we sympathize.

"As Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, I am opposed to selling directly or indirectly any surplus equipment of our Government to countries at war, whether in the Orient or in Europe. If government planes and rifles can be sold naval vessels can be sold and our military supplies and other weapons of national defense steadily reduced.

"Because I am unwilling to sacrifice the lives of Americans, whether on naval vessels or on the battlefields, I propose to resist, step by step, every move that tends to lead our country into the holocaust of Europe. And I regard the disposal of our weapons as such a move."

Views of Lodge

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge said:

"I want the Allies to receive such aid as the military situation here and abroad will justify, provided that such aid does not constitute an act of war. The so-called 'surplus' amendment leads straight to the weakening of our already inadequate national defense and I therefore oppose it. We owe it to ourselves and to those who depend on us to be able to protect America and its outposts in this hemisphere. It must be clear by now we cannot use phrases and threats which we are incapable of enforcing."

Boston 'Cross,' Lagging in Quota, Pushes for Funds

Boston's contributions to the American Red Cross war relief fund this morning totaled $459,439, William E. Chamberlain, Executive Director of the Metropolitan Chapter, announced today.

The local chapter is still more than $140,000 short of its quota in the national drive for $20,000,000 for refugee relief.

Joseph R. Hamlen, Chairman of the Chapter, reported today that he had received an appeal from Norman H. Davis, National Chairman, for continued solicitation of "maximum contributions of American people as their voluntary expression of sympathy for the helpless victims of brutal warfare." Mr. Davis declared that there was a desperate need for supplies both for the wounded of the armed forces and civilians.

Farce From the French

The Arts in Boston

"Mademoiselle Ma Mere," now at the Fine Arts, derives from the days when the French were less pre-occupied with the grim details of defending themselves. In those less hazardous times, Regina Films might commission the services of Danielle Darrieux and various others to engage in a boisterous French bedroom farce. The results are what might be expected. Enjoyment will depend upon one's taste in matters of this sort. Mlle. Darrieux marries an elderly man but eventually finds that she favors his son, a young doctor.

At yesterday's opening performance, the audience seemed amused by "Mademoiselle Ma Mere" and its familiar contrivances; by Mlle. Darrieux, her charm, and comedy caprice; by Marcel Simon, Alerme (the elderly husband), Pierre Brasseur (the doctor), by Robert Arnoux, Pascali, and Larquey. Henri Decoin directed the farce, which was adapted by Jean Boyer from a novel of Louis Verneuil. In preparing the English sub-titles, Charles Jahrblum has cleansed some of the dialogue.

The remainder of the program at the Fine Arts consists of an "Information Please" film in which Gene Tunney appears, Walt Disney's "Officer Duck," a mechanical short subject, and news. **J. D. B.**

* * *

Ross Gallery

The final exhibition of the season at the Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue, consists of pictures by members of the Businessmen's Art Club. They will be on view through June 15.

Included are some pleasing naturalistic portraits by Arthur Oakman, a Gloucester view and a scene with swirling surf by the same painter. There are some landscapes by Raymond Davis, whose "Early Evening Mist" is painted with charm. Several views of the New England countryside are idyllically visualized by Jacob Greenleaf. Brightly and freshly painted are some water colors by Allan M. Cate, who works in a succinct manner.

The pictures by businessmen are painted in the mood of relaxation and should consequently be viewed in that light.

* * *

Willard H. Eaton

Through June there will be on view at the Fine Arts Theater an exhibition of oils by Williard H. Eaton.

The pictures are miniature in size but broad in compass. There are landscapes for the most part with a portrait and still-life for variety.

Mr. Eaton portrays themes that are familiar, views of Boston, scenes of the Maine coast, Salem and Gloucester. Of pictorial material there is an abundance in New England and each artist bestows some new quality upon it. Mr. Eaton portrays trees, rocky coves, dashing surf. He works with a clean, succinct stroke, striving for maximim effect through minimum of means. He uses the brush impressionistically. He manages to convey convincingly the feeling of exhilaration which he experiences, charmed as he is at a special moment by a special vista.

Outstanding exhibits are "State House in Boston," for a quality which reminds us of Pissarro, "Island Paradise," "Pier in the Cove," "Charles River Basin." There is exceptional variety in his choice of subjects, and he paints as though he enjoyed himself thoroughly in the process. **D. A.**

Today's Torridity Equals Top Mark

The little red line in the weather tube took a climb today and looked down from the dizzy height of 90 degrees at 2:30 p. m., according to the Weather Bureau.

On June 13 it equalled this mark but that was back in 1892. On the other hand on June 13 back in 1881 it went to the winter side with a chill of 46 degrees. Mark Twain was right—if you don't like the weather in New England just wait a litle.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

LORETTA YOUNG ★ RAY MILLAND
THE DOCTOR TAKES A WIFE
A Columbia Picture
ANY DAY ANY SEAT 1 p.m. 25¢
ROXY
CHILDREN UNDER 12 ALWAYS 15¢
SHOW VALUE OF THE NATION • 7th Ave & 50th St
PLUS VARIETY PRESENTATION ON OUR STAGE

BOSTON CONCERTS

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT AT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor
Sunday, June 23, at 8:30
ALEC TEMPLETON—Soloist
BENEFIT—PENSION FUND
Tickets 50c, $1, $1.50, $2. No Tax.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th Street and 6th Avenue
WILLIAM HOLDEN · MARTHA SCOTT
OUR TOWN
ON GREAT STAGE: "GOIN' TO TOWN," produced by Russell Markert. Symphony Orch. 1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy"—ATKINSON N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Air-Conditioned.
Mail Orders Filled Promptly

State Takes Action In Insurance Case

Paul A. Dever, Attorney-General, today instituted proceedings in the Suffolk Superior Court to prevent the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and the Prudential Life Insurance Company of America from withholding from their agents portions of commissions on replaced industrial policies. (Premiums are paid weekly on this type of policy.)

Under an act passed by the 1937 Legislature life insurance companies are prohibited from reducing an agent's salary or commission on a premium received on industrial policies written by him replacing earlier policies surrendered by the insured persons after premiums have been paid for three years or more.

Attorney-General Dever has placed Roger Clapp, Assistant Attorney-General, in charge of the case.

Ex-Mayor Enters Congressional Race

Edward T. Simoneau, Special Justice of the Marlboro District Court and former Mayor of Marlboro, today formally announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Representative in Congress from the Third Congressional District. The incumbent is Representative Joseph E. Casey, Democrat.

Mr. Simoneau was admitted to the bar in 1919, served in the Marlboro City Council and School Committee, as City Solictor, as Mayor, and also in the Massachusetts Senate.

He said in his announcement that he would support all legislation to improve the economic system of the United States and to make every effort to reopen mills and factories. "I believe any regime which is in seven years of 'carte blanc' has not been able to reduce materially the millions of jobless men and women should be replaced," said the announcement.

NANTASKET BEACH STEAMERS
NOW RUNNING FROM ROWE'S WHARF, BOSTON
PHONE HUBBARD 1000

Hotel BEACONSFIELD
1731 BEACON STREET
BROOKLINE, MASS.
Traditionally Famous . . .
as a comfortable, convenient hotel with the appointments of a private home. Complete hotel service . . . selected clientele.
Transient rooms and family suites available ASP. 6800.
Gilman M. Lougee, Manager

R. I. to Set Up Mediation Board

PROVIDENCE, R. I. June 13 (AP)—State Labor Director Harvey Saul announced today Governor Vanderbilt's approval of his proposal to establish a State Board of Mediation and Conciliation to promote industrial harmony during the development of the national defense.

"Now, more than ever," Governor Vanderbilt told Mr. Saul in a letter, "I am convinced that industrial harmony is and will continue to be one of the keystones in American national security."

A representative of the public will be chairman of the board. The two others will represent labor and employers.

THEY WERE NEW in the community as their little white cottage, itself. Folks and friends lived far, far away. But there was a welcome waiting for them — best of welcomes.

Voices came — from folks and friends — for there was a telephone in that little cottage.

Only a year ago but now there are new friends as well as old. Naturally, as neighbor speaks to neighbor, acquaintanceships ripened into friendships, through friendly service of the telephone.

Swiftly your telephone carries your voice where your thought has travelled . . . where it's eagerly awaited. Be thoughtful of yourself and others.

And, remember, it costs little to call out of town by day . . . and still less evenings after 7 and all day Sunday.

TELEPHONE RESEARCH SAVES $140 A MILE

In 1888, the standard telephone cable contained only 50 pairs of wires and cost between $150 and $160 per pair-mile to install, including the cost of ducts. Modern 212-pair cables, in the same size ducts, cost only $10 per pair-mile. That's one example of the usefulness of the Bell Telephone Laboratories and the Western Electric Company.

TYPICAL OUT-OF-TOWN RATES* BETWEEN BOSTON AND

	Day	Night & Sun.		Day	Night & Sun.
Portsmouth, N. H.	45¢	25¢	Portland, Me.	75¢	40¢
Manchester, N. H.	45¢	25¢	Newport, R. I.	45¢	25¢

* 3-minute station-to-station rates. A small Federal Tax applies where the charge is 50¢ or over.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Fair American

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Chapter Eleven

Further and further sailed the Fair American out into the Middle Atlantic. Dick recovered and would even sing for his mistress. Curly in his turn disappeared from the long boat, and there were fewer chickens now for Sally to feed. Tinc and Dinah suddenly became friends. It was a common sight to see them walking down the deck shoulder to shoulder, or curled up asleep in a corner out of the wind.

One day Nantucket Bob showed the children the spoutings of two whales.

"It's exactly like the fountain we had in the garden," thought Pierre. But these were living fountains indeed, breathed out by great animals. Bob told them about the different kinds of whales.

"No, they ain't fish," he explained. "Whoever heard of fish nursing their calves? But I've seen an old cow whale doing it many a time. And she'd be as proud and careful of her baby as anyone. And the bull whale—he's a fighting father! Tries to look after the family same as a man. Many a time I've thought it was a pity to go barging in on the poor things, harpooning them and the like."

A Sea on the Beam

By now Pierre could understand nearly everything he was told, if only it were said slowly. When he didn't understand, he would turn to Sally who would explain in mixed English and French that often ended in gales of laughter.

Once they hailed the ship Orion from Newport, and Captain Patterson went aboard and came back with newspapers a month old which he read carefully, especially the items on the sailing of ships and the prices of commodities. Every voyage was a gamble, not only against storms and the chances of a world at war, but against a market which might recently have received several shipments of the very cargo one was bringing. To be first home with some new and desirable merchandise was the dream of every captain, and Captain Patterson, pulling his ear thoughtfully as he read the items, looked satisfied.

"We should make a very pretty thing of this voyage, Debby," he said to his wife.

Quiet, timid Mrs. Deborah was never upset at sea, and never afraid, not even during the trying hours of the gale. They had crossed without meeting with any rough weather but on the return voyage toward the end of the sixth week when they were beginning to talk about home the Fair American ran into a storm. The barometer dropped, and the wind began blowing very hard, driving a dark wrack of clouds before it that seemed so close that they pressed down upon the sea itself which rose against them in a kind of insistent fury. The sails were all double-reefed, but the sea was on the beam, and a great deal of water was shipped. The Fair American groaned and tossed. Her bow striking down into the trough of a wave jarred the entire hull which seemed, half-buried, to shudder and lie still before it began painfully to climb the next wave.

Sally thought of the figurehead, dripping with spray, battling against the seas, leading the vessel to safety, but after a while she was not so sure of the Fair American. It was better to watch Aunt Debby, quietly sewing nearby, her sewing basket tied to a leg of the table and her chair wedged between its edge and the wall.

The Story So Far

By a strange combination of circumstances, Pierre, son of a French royalist, found himself working as cabin boy on the ship, Fair American, bound homeward from Brest, France, to Boston. Its master, Captain Patterson, had brought with him on the voyage his wife, Deborah, and Sally and Andrew—all old friends of ours. One day they had great excitement when they sighted a British East Indiaman, and the Fair American's boat rescued a fugitive who jumped overboard from that ship.

Andrew, who had been kneeling with his face to the porthole, came back to say that the clouds were nearly black now and the waves were washing over the deck without breaking.

Captain Patterson came into the cabin, his face wet and quiet.

"All's fine," he said cheerfully, "how do you like life at sea, Andy boy? Debby, the wind should moderate at sunset," and then his comforting presence was gone again.

But the wind did not moderate at sunset, and the captain ordered a third reef in the mainsail. All night the Fair American tossed and struggled. No one went to bed at all; food was swallowed cold, as no fire could be kept in the galley stove. Pierre found his sea legs and made himself useful. Poor Tinc was shut into the galley cupboard to keep him from rolling. Unlike Dinah, who retired, on her own paws, to Sally's bunk for an uneasy nap, he could not keep his footing.

Suddenly, just as the helm was relieved, a tremendous crash was heard.

"What was that?" Sally shrieked, jumping up from the sofa. "The foremast must have gone," said Andrew, starting out on deck, but Aunt Debby caught him by the shoulder.

"Wait until your father tells us what to do," she said steadily. Pierre and Black Tom came and stood beside her, their eyes on her face. They could hear feet running overhead, shouts, and another loud splintering at the bow. The vessel had come up into the wind.

The Bowsprit Goes

"That's the bowsprit now, she won't obey the helm," said Andrew and his face was very pale. He sat down beside Sally who was being nearly thrown off the sofa by the violent motion of the ship. "Father will know what to do," he kept saying, trying to reassure her, trying to hold her steady.

The Fair American was rolling terribly now, and there was a heavy thumping against her side where the spars that had fallen overboard were striking against her.

"She'll break open!" cried Sally, burying her head in Andrew's shoulder.

"You weren't afraid of the Indians," said Andy in lulls of the uproar.

"They were just people," cried poor Sally. It was terrible, waiting in the ill-lighted cabin, tilted now this way, now that, thrown against each other, not knowing what was happening outside, no able to do anything but wait—wait either for the ship to roll over at last, or for something to be done to help in this extremity.

They heard a shout above them, another rush of feet and then a pause, a human pause at least, for there was no pause in the attack of the sea upon the brig which was now wallowing helplessly under the blows of her own foremast and spars alongside. Then again the feet passed, this time more orderly.

"Praise be!" said black Tom. "They's got the foremast cut away." Gradually the blows against the side of the vessel lessened and they knew the spars too had been cut free and allowed to drift astern.

At dawn Captain Patterson came in again.

"All right, Debby," he said wearily; "We've got her cut clear of the wreckage and the wind's going down and we'll soon rig a jury-mast. It's all right now, but it was close for a while."

"Close?" asked Mrs. Debby gently.

Dan Volunteered

"The stay had to be cut," he said. "It runs from the head of the mainmast to the head of the foremast. With the foremast overboard the stay had the whole weight of it held half out of the water, and the mainmast was ready to snap under the strain. Someone had to go to the mainmast head to cut it, and the shrouds, Debby, were going slack and then bringing up with a terrible jerk with every roll. I wasn't sure a man could climb shrouds tonight, Debby."

"Who did?" asked Mrs. Deborah.

"It was Dan Forrest, the Englishman, who volunteered. He got half way up," said the captain. "Then one of those jerks tore his hold loose. I thought it was all over with us when I saw him fall. But he fell into the mainsail. It was lowered part way down, and it caught him like a cradle."

Captain Patterson paused and passed his hand quickly across his eyes.

"The second time he tried, he got to the mainmast head. I don't now know how he did it, shaken as he must have been by the fall. With the stay cut, the ship was free from the wreckage. You must have felt the difference down here. The rest was easy—by comparison."

"Can't you rest now, my dearest?" asked Mrs. Debby.

But the captain gave a short laugh. "I'll turn in tonight," he said. "We have the jury-mast to rig now and the wreckage to save. But you and the children should rest. You can stick to your berths now. Ah, good boy," he added, for Pierre had brought him a cold drink in a mug and corn bread in his hand, since he could not come on any unbroken plate in his hurry.

When he was gone Mrs. Deborah and the children went to bed. A wet wild light was coming through the portholes and though the ship was still rolling violently it seemed nothing to the earlier paroxysms they had known. Even Sally slept and either heard or dreamed she heard the voice of Mr. Abel Bliss singing a loud hymn of praise for their deliverance.

(To be Continued Next Thursday)

Used Through Courtesy of The Barnes Foundation, Merion, Pa. Photograph by John Condax

Renoir Paints His Wife and Baby

Artists' Children Series

Photographs Collected and Stories Written by Marjorie C. Murphy

It is summertime in the country in France, and Madame Renoir has come out into the sunshine with her little Pierre to help the maids hang up the clothes. The child wants to help, too, and holds up his little hands for a handkerchief or a small sock. But his mother catches him up in her arms and kisses his warm, soft, sunny cheek. Mothers often suddenly feel this way about children whom they love. All at once they seem so dear.

Hearing voices in the garden, Auguste Renoir comes out of his studio, easel in one hand, paint box in the other. He need never go far to paint for he sees beauty and color in all the life about him, in women and children and flowers and sunlight. And here is a subject close at hand and dearest to his heart. Begging his wife to hold her pose for a very little while, he sets up his easel and gets to work.

The color appeals to him as well as the subject. It reminds him of the frescoes that he so admired on his recent trip to Italy. The baby's dress is brick-red and orange and the mother's blouse is white with variations of blue, a very intense blue. Her skirt he paints in brush strokes of reds and orange and yellows. And yet the color is not crude. It is harmonious and lovely. In the background he suggests the two maids hanging out the clothes, clothes of palest yellows, blues and reds. He works quickly and confidently, happy in the sheer joy of painting. Each one sings his own song if he has a voice, a medium of expression, he often says. Renoir sings his song through his painting.

Pierre was born in 1885. Later on he had two brothers, Jean born in 1893 and Claude in 1901. Renoir painted them all. In one portrait, Pierre, a little boy of three, is absorbed in drawing a picture. And he is one of the family group painted when he was eleven. Still devoted to his mother, he stands beside her, his hands clasped over her arm. Little Jean is the baby in this painting. Then there are the baby pictures of Claude; little Coco, his father called him. Renoir painted him writing. "Coco Ecrivant" the picture is called.

Some of the paintings of Renoir's children are in the Barnes Foundation at Merion, Pennsylvania. Others are in the Gangnat Collection which has recently come from Paris, for safe keeping in the Philadelphia Museum. And others still belong to the boys now grown up. Pierre is a well-known actor and Jean a famous cinema director in France.

Keeping Warm in the Arctic

The very sound of the word Arctic makes one shiver, but it is quite wrong to imagine that the Eskimos, and those who visit these northern latitudes, are always cold. With a spade, and no other tool, it is possible for two men, or even one man, to build a comfortable, cosy, and perfectly warm dwelling out of snow.

All through the winter, the Eskimos keep warm in their snow-huts, or "igloos" as they call them, and just in case you ever find it necessary to build a shelter in the snow let me describe exactly how it should be done.

First of all, blocks of hard snow about 16 inches square and six inches thick are cut from the surface. Sometimes they are oblong in shape, but as a rule it is better to make them square. Directly they have been cut they are built up in a spirally ascending course until they form a dome-shaped house that closely resembles a beehive.

Generally speaking, it takes from one to two hours to make an igloo seven feet wide, and with accommodation for three or four men and their sledges. Once it is built, such a snow-hut will last all the winter, melting only when the spring comes to bring relief from the bitter cold.

A Snow Gallery

Most Eskimos make a practice of placing two igloos side by side, one acting as a kind of entrance hall, where the dogs are housed, and the other forming a dwelling for the family. Occasionally a third hut is joined to the other two in order to form a place for cooking and for storing utensils.

The entrance to an Arctic home takes the form of a long, low, snow gallery. The door is nothing more than a slab of hard snow which is left ready on a spade outside for the last man to pull in after him.

Naturally it would be very dark inside the igloo if nothing was done about windows, so the Eskimos place a pane of transparent ice in the roof. There is no fear of this melting, or indeed of any part of the snow-hut gradually fading away, for directly it begins to get warm inside, a thick coating of ice forms on the outside walls and everything is perfectly snug.

Furniture in an igloo is made of the same material as the hut itself, namely snow! Tables, chairs, stands for lamps, and so forth, are all made from snow, and the bed is made of blocks of snow covered with skins.

Heat From a Candle

Strange as it may seem, the temperature in an Eskimo house is often too warm even when the temperature outside drops to 33 degrees below zero. The heat from a single candle will cause the temperature to rise 5 degrees above, and that of a primus cooking stove to 10 or more degrees.

The great trouble with these houses in the Arctic is the question of ventilation. Eventually it becomes necessary for someone to poke a ski-stick, or something else, through the wall to let in a little air. There is no need to worry about such holes, however, because they are soon sealed up again by the ice forming on the outside.

In late spring, when the sun's rays begin to melt the snow, the Eskimos leave their snow-houses and move into skin tents until the autumn. These are very queer-looking huts made of wooden frames over which the skins are tightly stretched. They form ample protection against the weather, the skins having been sewn together with leather thongs.

"Hearth" and "Spindle"

As do many primitive peoples, Arctic dwellers use the drilling method to obtain fire for cooking and heating. Two pieces of wood are employed, one known as the "hearth" and the other as the "spindle."

A small depression having been made in the hearth, a slot is cut to form a channel for the fine wood dust that is ground off. The spindle—a pointed stick—is then twirled between the palms of the hands until the constant friction causes heat, then smoke, and finally flame, as the wood dust catches fire.

It is usual for primitive peoples to devise some mechanical means of working this drill, and the Eskimos support the spindle in a bearing so shaped that it can be held between the teeth. Thus fire can be quickly produced by one man working alone.

The Arctic dweller is a very resourceful person, and although living under conditions impossible to most people, contrives to keep warm and cosy.

Arthur Groom

Wind in Summer

The wind is a laughing girl
Who dances on the hill.
Her hair is a tangled curl.
Her hands are never still.
She wears a shining wreath
Of vine-leaves on her head.
The flower-petals fallen
Are words that she has said.
Her voice is quiet and cool
As a shadow on the grass,
As a ripple on the pool.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Pip Settles In

(A True Tale)

It is two months since Pip and I first became friends. Our meeting was on this wise.

The window of my London office was open at the foot, and through it came a gawky young pigeon, who landed on the smooth surface of my desk with a thud and a slither. For a few minutes he gazed at me dubiously, as if uncertain of his reception, so I stretched out my hand and he promptly stood on it. Then, gaining confidence, he climbed up on my arm, and uttered soft crooning notes as I rubbed his towsled head.

That was the beginning of many such meetings, and now Pip has settled in and arrives regularly at the office every day. If I am alone he remains poking an inquisitive beak into the papers and files that strew the room. But as soon as he hears footsteps, he quietly slips behind the curtain that veils the office window and stays there until the visitor has gone away. A very intelligent bird is Pip.

Last week he thought it would be a good plan if he made a nest. So he spent the entire afternoon fishing up sticks and straws, a tangled piece of string with a label attached and various oddments of junk which he found in the wells of the building. These he solemnly put down by the side of my typewriter until they assumed considerable proportions. Then he clambered on my arm and regarded me long and intently, making funny little noises at intervals in which lurked a note of inquiry. I felt constrained to explain to him that a nest was out of the question. He received the news with due gravity, and being a philosopher, abandoned his plan, and climbing up on my shoulder, settled down to sleep.

He is in my office now, sitting in a wire basket which is intended for letters. Instead it holds a couple of dusters arranged in such a way that he can settle down comfortably when he wants a little nap. He has been in a playful mood today. While I was answering the telephone he seized my fountain-pen, and with happy abandon, dropped it down behind a sectional bookcase. I had to remove five of the sections before I could retrieve the pen! A little later, when I was having a glass of lemonade, he decided he, too, was thirsty, but he muffed his landing, and instead of alighting on the edge of the glass, tipped it over. He thoroughly enjoyed the wet pool which rapidly spread over the desk, and paddled in it gleefully. I cannot say that I shared his enjoyment, but boys will be boys, and, after all, I am very fond of him!

I. S-R.

March of the Stars

By Astrophil

All stars are not visible throughout the full year. There are Summer, Winter, Spring and Fall Constellations. This continual change in the sky is due to the movement of the earth around the sun. The earth spins on its axis forming days; once each year it also swings completely about the sun. This latter movement is what causes the seasons and the change in the stars.

Different stars are brought into view as the earth moves. Watch this movement by noting the setting time of the stars. Each night a given star will appear to set four minutes earlier than on the night before, an hour earlier each fortnight and two hours earlier each month. During June the first of the Summer constellations moves directly overhead. This Constellation is Bootes (pronounced Bōō'tēz).

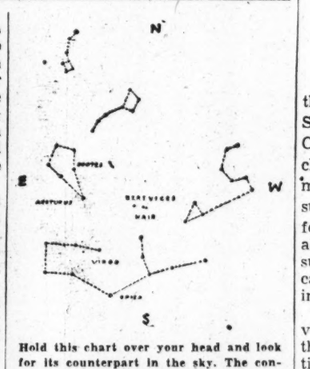
For observation: The Constellations Bootes; Virgo, the Virgin; and the Coma Berenices (pronounced Kō'ma Bĕr e nī' sēz).

Follow out the curve of the handle in the Big Dipper to find Bootes. The first bright star that you see in that curve is Arcturus. Arcturus forms the bottom point of the kite-shaped constellation; by following up northeastward quite close to the Dipper's handle you will see the rest of the kite.

Virgo is also marked by a bright star, Spica, a little further south than Arcturus. This constellation is a large one spreading well across the sky beneath Bootes and reaching almost to Leo, the lion.

Above Virgo and almost in line east and west with Arcturus and Leo is the hazy cluster of stars that is known as the Coma Berenices, or Berenice's Hair. The Coma Berenices are a fine sight when viewed through opera glasses.

Look for Venus and Mars for practice in spotting the Planets. Venus will set June 26th for the rest of the year.



Hold this chart over your head and look for its counterpart in the sky. The constellations will appear like this about June 15 at 8 p. m.

Tell Us What You Read

When you read a story or article that pleases you, do you enjoy writing to tell someone about it? Many girls and boys won fine new books for their own libraries last year by writing, in the Peter White Contest, to tell us what they thought of stories and articles printed on The Young Folks' Page and The Children's Page.

Why not have a go at this contest yourself? We like to know what you enjoy most of what we print, and it will be fun for you to have new books to read and lend to your friends.

The prizes for older boys and girls will be awarded four times during this year. In April, July, October, and January, we shall announce the names of the writers of the best manuscripts received in the Peter White Contest during the preceding three months. Six books will be awarded every quarter-year for the six best manuscripts sent in by girls and boys from 12 to 17 years of age. The awards for children under 12 are announced on The Children's Page.

In the letters or essays, you may write about any stories or articles that have been published on either of the Monitor's junior pages. Or, you may send us reviews or criticisms of any book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of the junior pages.

Manuscripts should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet and should be from 200 to 300 words long.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her own unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied from another.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

Peter White's Contest
Junior Department
1 Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

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CAPE COD • 34th SEASON • FOR GIRLS
Salt water beach. 100 acres. Rustic, well-equipped buildings, four age groups. Swimming, sailing, canoeing, riding. Dancing, dramatics, music, art, crafts. French conversation. Tutoring if desired. Nearby guest buildings for adults. WINTER SCHOOL.
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FOR HAPPINESS
New London, N. H. On Pleasant Lake in White Mt. region. Selected enrollment. Land and water sports. Riding featured. Cabins. Alt 1400 ft. Fee $175. Booklet.
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TEELA-WOOKET
The Horseback Camps, Roxbury, Vt.
Everybody rides! Beginners' mounts, three- and five-gaited show horses. Golf, water sports, archery, tennis, outdoor theatre, crafts. 5 new moderate rate plans. No extras. Catalog.
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RIDING, TENNIS, ARCHERY, GOLF, BADMINTON, ART, DRAMATICS
CANOEING, SAILING, SWIMMING
Girls 7 - 18. Booklet.
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For girls from homes of The Christian Science Monitor readers

CAMP SAGAWAU
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Lake—Tennis Courts—Riding. Other sports and crafts. Skilled counselors. 200 acres Lamont, Ill. 2 weeks $17
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Ask for Folder C-20

WRITE TO CAMP DIRECTORS FOR CATALOGS
Directors of the camps advertising in The Christian Science Monitor welcome requests for their catalogs. The advertisements of boys' and girls' summer camps appear on the Children's Page, Mondays, and on the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

WOODLAND
Private Camp. Girls 5-19 (Four age groups) Londonderry, Vt. 1700 ft. elevation. All sports. Varied program. Comfortable equipment. Riding. Rates $18.50 a week. 6th Season. Catalog. Kindergarten camp for little tots under camp age. Mrs. Herbert M. Lorenz, P. O. Box 424, Bennington, Vt. Kamp Kaaterskill for Boys, Pownal, Vt., affiliated. GARDEN ISLAND CAMP (Adults) on LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

T-LEDGE
"Camping at its best"
Orr's Island, Maine (connected with mainland) On the glorious Maine coast. Sailing with native Maine Skipper. Our own stable of fine SADDLE HORSES. Primitive camping with a Maine guide. Every activity in charge of an expert. Harmonious atmosphere. Counsellor training course TAM-A-RACK for boys with Harvard Track Coach.
Booklets: Mrs. N. B. Knorr
Box G-560, So. Portland, Maine

LAKE GREELEY
Pocono Mountain Camp for Girls, Greeley, Pa.
Glorious vacationing on site made famous by Horace Greeley of "Go West, young man," fame. Excellent food, staff and equipment. All sports. Daily riding. Bath in each cabin. Separate camp and special rate for girls 6 to 10 years. Beautiful Locse for girls over 16, with choice of private room or cabin group. CAMP SHOHOLA for BOYS affiliated. Write CARL A. HUMMEL, 7208 ELMWOOD AVE., PHILA., PA.

Clearway Camp for Girls 6-17
Clear Lake, Buchanan, Mich.
87 mi. Chicago. Constructive guidance. Land and water sports including riding. 8 wks. $210. Illustrated folder.
Address JANE PRIOR, Director
4160 Drexel, Chicago, Ill.

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WASSOOKEAG SCHOOL-CAMP
A program blending education and recreation for boys who desire the advantages of a summer session in a camp setting. Accredited to schools and colleges. Complete activities program—all land and water sports—for junior and senior groups. It is not unusual for a student-camper to save a year in his preparatory course.
Lloyd Harvey Hatch, Director, Dexter, Me.

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WRIGHTWOOD, CALIFORNIA
"A Safe, Sensible Camp for Younger Campers"
SEASON: JULY 1st to SEPTEMBER 9th
Boys and Girls—Ages 6 to 12
Directed and personally supervised by Mary Roberts Moore
The Moore School, Arcadia, California

SANDWICH-NOTCH
White Mountains Campton, N. H.
A FARM CAMP for boys and girls, 2 to 12.
Able personnel. 150 acres. Farm pets, pottery, archery, handcrafts, nature study, astronomy, gardening, swimming, pony rides, hiking, fishing, short trips. 18th year. 8 weeks $200 inclusive.
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CAMP ELEKTOR
Lake Tedyuskung, Hawley, Pa.
For boys and girls 6-14. All camp activities. Fun and progress for everyone without over-regimentation. Moderate Rates. Mrs. Maude Clarke, Director, Principal of Elektor Academy, Jamaica, L. I., New York. Rep. 9-4702. Adv. only in The Christian Science Monitor

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Newfound Lake, Bristol, N. H.
Your child is safe, truly recreational, happy summer. Small group. Ratio of nursery school trained counselors 1 to 2. Modern equipment. Beautiful mountain setting. Under same direction as nearby Camp Vistamont for girls 6-15, also Vistamont Outing Club, girls 15-17. Inclusive fee. Restricted. 15th season.
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Natural lake in Poconos, 110 mi. from New York City; 125 from Phila. Riding, sailing, tennis, radio broadcasting, aquaplaning, etc. Experienced counselors. Cowboy, 2 Indians, ventriloquist, magician. Craft Shop. Booklet.
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BIG BEAR BOYS' CAMP
BIG BEAR LAKE, CALIFORNIA
Eighteenth Season—Limited to 75 boys; 6 to 16. One Counselor to every 7 boys. Private Swimming Pool, instruction in horseback riding, all land and water sports. Fresh fruit, vegetables, milk, daily. FRED M. and ETHEL W. JOHNSON, Directors. Also Sister Camp one mile. TAMABACK LODGE for Girls. Yo 3423. Write for booklet. 1515 Campus Rd., Los Angeles, Calif. Albany 2787.

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"The Camp with the Pioneer Spirit"
Located on a large farm in the Vermont Hills. Riding horses and ponies. Hayloft studio. Pottery. Shop. Swimming. Tennis. Hiking through Green Mts. 19th season. All inclusive fee. Booklet.
Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Smith
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All Land and Water Sports
SAFETY HAPPINESS
For Boys 6-14. Rate $190. No extras.
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TOSEBO CAMP
For Boys
30th year. Convenient Michigan location. Happy boys 6 to 16 live amidst HARMONY. Ideals "Sea Scouts." Boat Building. Swimming Instruction. Sports. Moderate fee includes horseback-riding. Supervised "Land Yacht" Trips to N. Y. World's Fair. For catalog address—Roger Hill
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Box D-8, WOODSTOCK, ILL.

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Indian Camp for Boys 6-14
Cruises, all land sports, sailing. Wooded site on secluded harbor. Salt Water bathing. 71st year. Modern equipment. Cabins. Workshop. Fee $170. Write HERBERT M. ARCHIBALD (Principal Watertown High School), 81 Beechwood Ave., Watertown, Mass., or HERBERT M. COLLINS (Principal Hobbs Junior High School), Medford, Mass.

FARRAGUT NAVAL CAMP
5-day Cruise to N. Y. World's Fair Boys 10-20 July 5 to Aug. 26. Expert sailing, swimming, land sports. 75 miles from N. Y. C. Rate includes uniform. Tutoring available. Rear Admiral S. S. Robison, U. S. N. (Ret.).
Supt. Catalog, Box C. S., Toms River, N. J.

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Summer camping for boys who like a rugged outdoor life, midst pines, birches and Michigan blue lakes. Boys may earn money and enjoy all Cub, Boy and Sea Scout activities. Free Booklet. William Beals, Director, Glen Arbor, Mich.
Leelanau is conducted for boys from homes of The Christian Science Monitor readers.

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For Boys 8-17. Wells, N. Y. 300 secluded acres in the Adirondacks, surrounded by state forest, afford unusual opportunity for vigorous camping experience—canoeing, camping, hiking and canoe trips, mountain climbing, boating, fishing, swimming and farming. Instruction in crafts, all athletics, geography, and geology. Individual supervision by experienced staff.
Day's drive from N. Y. City. Illustrated booklet.
MR. and MRS. L. F. FOUNTAIN
Wells, New York

Commerce and Finance

Dodge Sees No Construction Decline Despite War

Business and Industry

Auto Industry Ready to Help Preparedness

DETROIT (AP)—Alvan Macauley, President of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association, said today that "if this nation is to be able to bear the taxes that will be required for the necessary defense program, normal production for sale to the domestic market must go forward at the largest possible rate."

Addressing the annual meeting of the association here, Mr. Macauley who is also board chairman of the Packard Motor Car Co., said:

"While we contribute what is needed to equip our defense establishment, we can do most to maintain the strength of this country by keeping up our normal business. Pay rolls and employment must be created not only in factory cities but everywhere that cars and trucks are sold and used."

Can Meet the Challenge

The motor industry, Mr. Macauley said, is prepared to meet the challenge presented to private management by "emergency service to external defense," and the "domestic defense of national prosperity."

"The entire armament program, at present in the making, drawing upon the capacity of scores of industries and spread over more than one year," Mr. Macauley said, "does not much exceed one normal year's output of the automotive industries."

"The motor industry," he went on, "cannot create miracles overnight, nor turn out new products without preparation. It wants only the opportunity to prove again that in the competitive process, free from bureaucratic rule, it has learned how to match and exceed the organizing ability and productive capacity of state-controlled industry anywhere.

Need Patriotic Co-operation

"We have to recognize that our capacity to produce, by comparison with that of certain foreign nations, is affected by the short working hours in this country. The fullest, patriotic co-operation of labor will be required for plant efficiency. There is every reason now, after the experiences of the past few years, for understanding and co-operating in the plant. The Government bears large responsibilities in this field."

C. E. Wilson, acting president of General Motors Corporation, and chairman of the Association's manufacturers' committee, directed attention to the motor industry's comparative freedom from labor difficulties in 1940, as a "hopeful augury for the future."

He expressed confidence in the ability of the industry to meet all demands made upon its facilities without serious dislocation of normal automobile production.

U. S. Oil Stocks Increase in April

WASHINGTON (AP)—The U. S. Bureau of Mines reported that the April 30 total of all oils was 555,433,000 barrels, an increase of 11,590,000 over March 31. This, officials said, was equivalent to 145 days supply.

Domestic demand totaled 103,526,000 barrels compared with 94,632,000 in April last year. Exports of crude petroleum dropped from 6,222,000 barrels a year ago to 4,262,000, and exports of refined products declined from 9,243,000 to 7,515,000.

Motor fuel stocks totaled 102,727,000 barrels. April domestic demand took 47,683,000 barrels and 2,075,000 barrels were exported. Exports were 43 per cent below a year ago.

Finished gasoline stocks rose to 96,615,000 barrels or about 15,000,000 more than on April 30, last year.

Aviation gasoline stocks totaled 3,872,000 barrels and domestic demand, 209,000. Exports totaled 302,000 barrels, compared with 323,000 in April, 1939.

The April daily average crude oil production of 3,868,200 barrels was 5,200 barrels below the average in March but 351,200 barrels above the average of April a year ago.

Oil Firm Gets Contract

CHICAGO—Standard Oil Company of Indiana announced the signing of a contract with American Airlines, Inc., calling for more than 3,000,000 gallons of aviation gasoline in 1940.

★ 4% INSURED INVESTMENTS

Accounts insured up to $5000 for each account. Current dividend rate 4% per annum. Write: L. W. Fuller, Treasurer, for information and statement.

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38 E. PINE ST., ORLANDO, FLORIDA

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS
Prospectus on request
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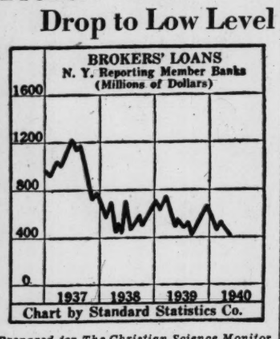
HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST. BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

Brokers' Loans Drop to Low Level



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The low level of speculative security market loans indicates that margin calls were not an important factor in the stock market weakness which followed the outbreak of total war on the Western Front.

Profit of Specialty Store Is Limited By Returned Goods

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP)—The typical department or specialty store made a small profit for the fifth consecutive year in 1939 and might have earned a larger income but for the continuing returned goods problem.

The 1939 profit was 1.6 per cent on net sales as against a barely above the red ink line income of three-tenths of one per cent in the previous year. Returned goods reached the highest ratio in five years, however, at 9.2 per cent of gross sales in 1939 as compared with nine per cent in 1938.

The figures were shown in the 1939 departmental merchandising and operating results study of the Controllers' Congress of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, compiled from information submitted by stores throughout the country and announced today.

Accelerated business, especially in the latter part of the year, combined with management efforts to bring about the bettered profit.

The return ratio was smallest in the stores in the smaller volume group, said the study, "leading to the conclusion that 'consequently it must be that large stores either make more mistakes, do a poorer selling job, or do less to discourage returns.'"

Eccles Seeks Loans To Small Business For 'War Orders'

WASHINGTON (AP)—Marriner S. Eccles has suggested that Congress broaden the power of the Federal Reserve system to make direct industrial loans so that "small business" could share in the "war orders."

The Federal Reserve head testified before a Senate banking subcommittee in favor of two bills sponsored by Senator Mead (D) of New York to liberalize government credit through the Federal Reserve for "little business."

"No doubt a great number of small businesses will be able to get contracts in the very fields that the Government will require," Mr. Eccles said. "They will need some capital. If you can judge by what happened in the last year, Government payments will be slow—from six months to a year."

Mr. Eccles said this would give "large, well-financed business a large advantage over small business" in the multi-billion-dollar government outlays already approved by Congress.

Senator Adams (D) of Colorado interrupted Mr. Eccles at one point to ask, "What do you mean by 'war orders'?"

"I mean defense preparedness orders," Mr. Eccles replied.

Corporate Earnings Show Mixed Trend

NEW YORK (AP) — Corporate earnings reports issued during the week ended June 8 showing profits per common share included:

	1940	1939
Quarter Ended April 30		
City Stores	$.04	
A. O. Smith	.83	$.62
6 Months Ended April 30		
Lee Rubber & Tire	1.75	2.55
Hat Corp. of America	*.36	*.38
Year Ended April 30		
Zenith Radio	1.50	2.18
Year Ended March 31		
Hall Printing	3.13	2.32
First Natl. Stores	3.34	3.38
Philip Morris	8.33	7.37

Irving Savings Bank To Sell Life Insurance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The board of trustees of the Irving Savings Bank has designated July as the effective date on which the institution will act as an agency bank for the sale of savings bank life insurance under the Livingston-Piper Act, according to Robert A. Barnet, President. At the same time the board declared the 214th consecutive dividend to depositors at the usual rate of 2 per cent per annum, payable June 30.

Mr. Barnet stated that beginning July 1 the offices of the bank and its safe deposit vault facilities would be closed on Saturdays during July and August.

Southeastern Underwriters Re-Elect Group Officers

VIRGINIA BEACH, Va. (AP)—Officers were re-elected at the concluding session of the fifty-ninth annual convention of the Southeastern Underwriters' Association here.

Jesse N. Waller of Hartford, Conn., was renamed President; Robert P. Barbour of New York, Vice-President, and Louis T. Wheeler of Atlanta, Managing Secretary.

Colossal Scope of U. S. Arms Plan Viewed Bullish on Stocks

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—For the Dow-Jones industrials to advance five points on Wednesday with the Germans in the suburbs of Paris is explained here in either of two ways. It may mean that the steadfastness of the French in the present peril argues a long war after all. Or it may mean that the bullish implications of the coming American armament program are overshadowing everything else in the speculations of investors and the investments of speculators. It seems to be the latter. The feeling is that the worse the Allies' position gets, the quicker the American public will insist the heat be put on to our defense program and the larger must be its scope.

Already its outlines are beginning to take colossal form. It is recalled how Winston Churchill in his "World Crisis," (an exceedingly interesting 800 pages at this moment) told of wartime industrial expansion programs always beyond what anyone had hitherto even imagined, and of requisitions so consistently large that it almost seemed safe to put an additional zero after the total of every requisition to bring the result nearer final needs. Already something like this has happened in this country, where the President startled the country a year or so ago by recommending 10,000 airplanes, and raised it to 50,000 a fortnight ago, and Henry Ford raised it again by saying he would turn out 1,000 planes a day and now comes Edsel Ford after looking over the Curtiss P-40 and says the company will raise it to 5,000 a day.

Undreamed-of Possibilit

Modern war is like that, on the requisition side, and American industry is like that, on the supply side, and when they meet in the coming armament program, a size of achievement will probably result such as the world has never seen or dreamed. The melancholy leveling out of the index of American industrial achievement in the last decade, its first decade to fail to climb, will probably be more than made up in the next two or three years as the biggest orders of all time are placed with the biggest producing machine of all time.

The big question now presumably being threshed out in Washington is the time-goal we shall aim at for satisfactory preparedness. Getting ready for modern war is a capital goods task not so much like the addition of a topping turbine to an existing generator, which is cheap and quick, as it is like building new capacity. A possible solution may be that we will sell, give, or lend the current output of our existing plant to the Allies for immediate use while we concentrate on capital plant outlays—to build the machines which will build the intermediate machines which will build the final machines for really American-scale war-making. Already it is reported that an eventual $500,000,000 of outlay is scheduled for the construction of airplane-making plants alone, and this presumably covers only the regular aircraft builders and does not include such River Rouges of the airplane business as may be built by the automobile makers; for the Fords now say they will build their airplane assembly lines without sacrificing their automobile assembly lines. Already General Motors is in the airplane engine field with the Allison in-line motor, and both GM and Ford will probably soon start tooling up to turn out the British-designed Rolls-Royce-type Merlin heavy aircraft engine. The cross-licensing system of the automobile industry, so favorably publicised by the now forgotten TNEC, is certain to be extended throughout every part of American industry devoted to munitions making. The aircraft plant construction program is already almost as large as this year's utility construction program of round $600,000,000.

Priorities Already Present

Priorities are already with us in the machine-tool and aircraft industry and it looks as though they will be applied very quickly to other bottlenecks. Among these are the supply of armor plate, of alloy steels, and of toluol, the first heavy coal-tar derivative from by-product coking of coal and an essential to the synthetic organic chemical industry for munitions. Priorities may soon be applied to quicksilver, tin, rubber, and perhaps to other "strategic" staples which we have been slow in laying by. Quicksilver is getting very scarce, more so since Italian supplies are cut off, and we shall have to fall back on our domestic high-cost sources; tin, together with the other leading metals, is rising in price as shipping difficulties loom.

Already these impending shortages and bottlenecks here and there, indicating points where priorities will have to be laid down, are causing purchasing agents to throw their usual inventory calculations out the window and to order what they want so they can have it before military requirements step in ahead of them.

On the financing of the armament program, most people here definitely expect the imposition by Congress of some kind of war-profits or excess profits tax in the very early future. In this they merely reflect the almost universal opinion round the bureaucratic Washington corridors, and of course such taxes have been talked of for years in all discussions of M-Day. Last September the British put a 60 per cent tax on all profits in excess of the previous three years; they jacked it up recently to 100 per cent; and the talk here is of a 95 per cent tax.

However, some here think it may not be that bad. They note that strangely enough both in the recent tax bill to raise some $700,000,000 and in the amended bill to raise some $1,000,000,000, excess profits taxes are strangely not included. Mr. Roosevelt, heretofore the arch enemy of business, the man who would be not only its equal but its master, the man who sprung the soak-the-rich message on a recessing Congress in 1935, has been strangely silent about proposing a tax that has been talked and talked for years. True, he has said he hopes no millionaires will be made out of the rearmament program, but that may be taken care of by the personal income taxes.

Excess Profits Tax Absent

There may be something significant in the fact that excess-profits taxes were conspicuously absent from the recent tax bill drafts. It is explained that Congress is not passing such taxes because we are not actually at war; but this consideration hasn't prevented it from jacking the rates up on the middle income brackets or on such consumers' goods as electric energy and gasoline, the latter of which is to contribute to the tune of some $112,000,000 to the new billion-dollar tax program.

Nobody here but the most diehard conservatives appears worried about the disparity between the new tax bill and the new defense burdens. We seem on the road to an annual deficit of up to $10,000,000,000 a year; or to turn it round, the "contributions" of the Government deficit program to pump-priming American industry will very soon exceed those of the veterans' bonus spree of June, 1936, and go far beyond it.

But the fundamental argument against deficit spending is that it leads to inflation, and no inflation is in sight. Staples, particularly farm commodities, are selling at artificial and political levels still well above their true economic cost of production, and until the defense program soaks up the country's surplus of manpower and raises the wage-cost of producing staples well above present levels, there can be no inflation of commodity prices, in the sense of a rise of over 50 per cent, or beyond the 1937 levels—and until such a rise in commodity prices and living costs is in sight, there appears no fundamental need to balance the budget.

Offset to Exports' Loss

One of the bearish considerations holding the market back is the fear that with a total German victory we may lose our entire European market and the bulk of our South American market, and be left with no export markets at all except in the far fringes of the industrialized world. But two considerations offset this. In the first place, a continental Deutschland-über-Alles would still leave Europe facing another serious famine in a year or two, in which case we should be negotiating with the Germans to let our surplus foodstuffs through their lines for another American Relief Administration European Children's Fund program on a scale to dwarf that of 1919 to 1923. And in the second place, our entire exports in the hustling year of 1939 were only $3,100,000,000, in contrast to a rearmament program already scheduled in the coming fiscal year to run more nearly $4,500,000,000.

The probabilities seem to be that the real limit of the armament program will not be some money figure laid down by Congress, but total-effort possibilities of the American economy, with all the brakes of recent years taken off one after the other. Economics seems likely, in being drafted for war, to metamorphose from a study of how judiciously to cut down production and put the brakes, on, to a study of how to step up production and take the brakes off, and the whole fundamental philosophy of seeking for markets seems destined to be replaced by the more sensible philosophy of looking for production sources.

The new view has already been applied to the machine-tool industry, and that seems only a forerunner; the official worry now appears to be not how we can find markets for our machine-tool output but how we can diplomatically stop the export of machine tools to anybody but the Allies and to what extent we should even shut that off in order to further our own rearmament program at home here.

Who Are Most Necessary

With an about-face in economic theory, however temporary it may seem at the time, all kinds of economic inhibitions seem ultimately doomed to be razed to make way for the armament program. Among these are the Wages and Hours Division limits on who can work how long; the Roosevelt Supreme Court decision that any trade co-operation that affects prices, even if done at the instance of the gov- apprentices and learners; the capi- ernment, may be criminal; interstate trade barriers; limitations on tal gains tax; crop reduction bonuses however euphemistically described; and many others. These are incompatible with a total-effort program; and their elimination seems only a matter of time, like the abandonment of all limits on government deficit-spending except the real fundamentl limit that it must not push staple prices up.

Unlike the last war, this is not a time when raw materials are scarce; the "inflation" will first appear, if it appears at all, in the wages of skilled labor, the cost of machinery, and the prestige of adventurous engineers.

Dodge Finds Building Trend Still Upward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Any important change in the upward trend of construction in the United States has not been affected by recent intensification of the European war, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation.

The May total of construction contracts awarded in the 37 eastern states amounted to $328,914,000, largest monthly total recorded thus far in 1940, being 9 per cent over the April figure and nearly 7 per cent over the total for May of last year.

Most significant in last month's record was the contract figure for residential building, $145,912,000, largest residential total since August, 1929, and 9 per cent over the residential figure for May, 1939. Gains in contract volume were continuous through the month, showing no diminution after the German invasion of the Low Countries.

More Loans Issued

Of possible significance for residential building in coming months are recent mortgage-insurance records of the Federal Housing Administration. During the five weeks ended June 1, the number of mortgages selected for appraisal increased 20 per cent over the corresponding five weeks of last year, and their total value increased 18 per cent; the number of mortgages accepted for insurance increased 4 per cent and their value increased 5 per cent. There has as yet been in the FHA records no indication of a falling off due to the critical war situation.

Commenting on the situation, Thomas S. Holden, Vice-President of F. W. Dodge Corporation, in charge of statistics and research, stated:

Three Big Factors

"Three possible factors might change the current upward trend of private building:

1. Panic, causing private investors to defer or abandon building projects.

2. A rapid rise in building costs.

3. Imposition of Government controls and restrictions, in order to give priority to construction essential to the national preparedness program. "No one of these three things has happened yet.

"With regard to the first one, the May records show that there has not been the slightest sign of panic in the private building market. As for rising building costs, there seems to be little danger of trouble at any early date. Both Government and private industry are acutely conscious of the dangers of price inflation, as they were last autumn after the beginning of the war.

"Since then and up to the present moment, self-control by industry and labor without govern? mental action has been adequate to hold material prices and wages at fairly steady levels.

"The prospect of government controls and restrictions on private building activity seems equally remote."

Schick Co. Loses In Patent Case

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The Schick Company has lost in a court appeal to enjoin two rival electric shaver manufacturers on the ground of patent infringements.

One of the three opinions handed down by the Ninth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals expressed belief that the new-fangled shavers were merely a modification of the beard clippers of bygone years. The ruling reversed a Los Angeles district court decision.

In the majority opinion, Judge Clifton Mathews found the Schick patents invalid in part and held that the competing devices were not actually infringements. Judge William Healy dissented.

The successful litigants were Dalmo Manufacturing Company and the Motorshaver Company of San Francisco.

Japanese Sugar Output 21 P. C. Below Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sugar production in Japan, including that of the Island of Formosa, during the current 1939-40 season is estimated at 1,314,000 long tons, raw sugar value, as against 1,663,000 tons produced last season, a decrease of approximately 21 per cent, according to advices received by Lamborn & Company from Tokyo. Last year's crop was an all-time high for the Japanese Empire.

Harvesting of the current crop commenced in November and is expected to be completed in June.

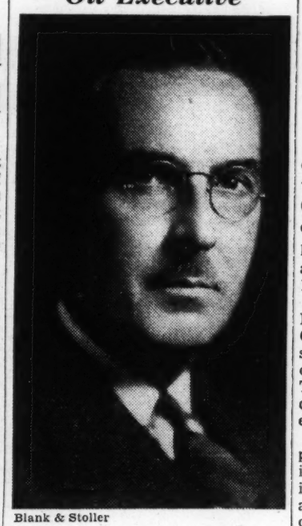
Sugar consumption in Japan during 1938-39 totaled 1,342,000 long tons. For the current year, consumption is expected to show a decided falling-off because of the rationing program being instituted in various parts of the Empire.

Chicago Board of Trade Suspends Winnipeg Dealer

CHICAGO (AP)—William A. Anderson, Winnipeg grain dealer, has been suspended from the Chicago Board of Trade for 60 days, directors of the exchange announced.

The announcement said he had been found guilty of violation of a rule pertaining mostly to failure of a member to submit books to the business conduct committee.

Oil Executive



Blank & Stoller

Chester F. Smith

Elected President of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. He succeeds F. W. Abrams, who has been elected to the board of the parent concern. Mr. Smith went direct from the University of Pennsylvania to a job in the engineering department, and has been with the company for 27 years.

Sloan Says Arming First Boosts Trade, Later Brings Poverty

NEW YORK (AP)—Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of General Motors Corp., said the rearmament of the United States "is bound to have a stimulating effect on the economy," but warned that instruments of war create poverty.

In a report to stockholders, he said it must be recognized that the time factor is important and there is a definite time distance between money, men and materials and the finalization of production orders.

"This is particularly true as regards the more highly technical needs of any preparedness program," he said. "It might perhaps be further said that a very important and probably the dominating part of any new defense program involves the production of aircraft of various types.

"It would seem reasonable to assume that as far as industrial activity is concerned, all things considered, what has just happened will, in the not too distant future, result in an upward move of industrial production.

"But this should not be interpreted as an optimistic influence from the long-range position. The contrary is true. The greater the intensity with which instruments of war are produced and the greater destruction that results from their use, the poorer the nations involved become and the greater the price that ultimately must be paid.

"These are times of uncertainty and danger. They should be recognized as such."

Bank Clearings Off In June 12 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank Clearings in 22 leading cities in the week ended June 12 dropped sharply below the preceding week, which contained a holiday, and the comparable 1939 period, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

A decline in New York clearings to $2,289,531,000, or 25.2 per cent less than $3,061,811,000 a year ago, explained the year-to-year drop.

Latest turnover for all centers of $4,365,043 represented a decline of 12.3 per cent from $4,975,930,000 last year and was $388,831,000 below the preceding holiday week.

Clearings at cities outside New York advanced to $2,075,512,000 from $1,914,119,000 in the like 1939 week, an increase of 8.4 per cent.

Definite Gain in Demand For Home Ownership Seen

There is a definite and pronounced improvement in the demand for home ownership in Greater Boston, according to Ernest A. Hale, President of the Suffolk Co-operative Federal Savings and Loan Association of Boston.

"A combination of firming prices for building materials, the realization that real estate is a prime investment under today's conditions, and the flexibility of our home financing plans," said Mr. Hale, "has resulted in one of the most active loaning seasons in years.

"For the first five months of 1940, as compared with the same period last year, the association's financing of new home properties has more than doubled, and the demand for mortgage money is still continuing at a greater rate than during 1939."

Mr. Hale made it clear that he was not forecasting a building boom; but he did anticipate a continued and steadily growing demand for homes before currently attractive home costs advanced too far.

Cottonseed Crushed In 10 Months Lower

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cottonseed crushed in the ten-month period, Aug. 1 to May 31, totaled 4,054,502 tons, compared with 4,300,746 tons in the corresponding period a year ago.

Cottonseed on hand at mills May 31 totaled 96,823 tons compared with 194,245 tons a year ago.

Municipalities Show Further Cut in Debt

NEW YORK (AP)—American cities of more than 30,000 population chopped an estimated $88,000,000 from their gross bonded debt during 1939, the National Municipal League reported, continuing a downward trend observed since 1936.

The survey, conducted by Rosina Mohaupt of the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, Inc., showed that more than 75 per cent of the cities reported decreases. Total bonded indebtedness of 310 cities over 30,000 population was estimated at $8,467,139,000.

Of 272 cities reporting, the report said, lowest per capita debt—including school debt but excluding utility debt, regarded as usually self-supporting—in Group I, comprising cities of more than 500,000 population, was found in these cities:

Milwaukee, Wis., $31,749,518; San Francisco, $47,490,500; St. Louis, Mo., $67,044,923.

Other lowest debts in various groups were:

Group II (300,000-500,000 population)—Portland, Ore., $19,405,484; Seattle, Wash., $23,335,860; Indianapolis, Ind., $24,931,493.

Group III (100,000 - 300,000)—Spokane, Wash., $2,749,090; Tacoma, Wash., $3,014,688; Fort Wayne, Ind., $3,083,800.

Group IV (50,000 - 100,000)—Saginaw, Mich., $840,000; Lansing, Mich., $870,000; Wheeling, W. Va., $942,900.

Group V (30,000-50,000)—Danville, Ill., $389,225; Arlington, Mass., $481,763; Bay City, Mich., $798,401.

The league listed these cities with highest debts:

Group I — Philadelphia, $297,495,298; Detroit, Mich., $240,439,436; Buffalo, N. Y., $92,580,475.

Group II—Newark, N. J., $81,658,600; Rochester, N. Y., $54,507,346; Jersey City, N. J., $53,529,390.

Group III—Yonkers, N. Y., $27,045,700; Camden, N. J., $23,785,998; Knoxville, Tenn., $18,990,986.

Group IV—Atlantic City, N. J., $24,073,600; Asheville, N. C., $18,167,166; New Rochelle, N. Y., $13,826,042.

Group V—White Plains, N. Y., $10,852,370; Perth Amboy, N. J., $9,392,508; Kearny, N. J., $5,672,577.

Judge of Character

● Only one man from the county had ever been sentenced to be hanged, and he had it coming to him. When the prisoner turned from the bar of justice, tears filled his eyes, as he sobbed, "It ain't me I'm sorry for, it's Judge Renfrew* . . . he feels worse about this than I do."

Unless you had known the judge, you might take that story with a grain of salt. The fact was that the Judge always felt he was sitting in judgment, not on men but on society, which had so shaped that man's life to that particular end.

Character implies an ability to meet the ordinary demands of life a little better than would be expected. But the true test of character is found in emergencies. It is this quality which we feel distinguishes Quaker State from other motor oils. It is purposely made a little better than seems absolutely necessary. We believe this extra quality is fully justified by the extra service it gives you. And so, with Quaker State, you have an extra margin of protection if and when you need it. Quaker State Oil Refining Corporation, Oil City, Penna.

**The name is fictitious, of course.*

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Remember, too, Richman Brothers' Tropical Worsted Suits are made by the Richman Family . . . and that means the tops in styling, tailoring, fit and finish.

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All New Patterns
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BOSTON, MASS.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
SYRACUSE, N. Y
SCRANTON, PA.
HARRISBURG, PA.
WASHINGTON, PA.
ELMIRA, N. Y.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.
NEW CASTLE, PA.
ERIE, PA.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
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Sales Representatives Everywhere. For Nearest Representatives Address Our Factory Offices at Cleveland, Ohio

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 900,000
Previous day's sales 1,357,190
1940 volume to date 117,382,355
1939 volume to date 101,336,255

Stocks Lose Gains on War Developments

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP)—Part of Wednesday's sharp rally in the stock market was erased as adverse European war bulletins put further obstacles in the speculative path.

After a brief forenoon struggle to keep prices on a rising plane, leading issues dipped 1 to more than 2 points after mid-day. Except for a few lively flurries, dealings were slack. Extreme setbacks were shared in most cases at the close and a few plus signs were to be observed. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 900,000 shares.

At Chicago, too, effects of the war news were felt in a decline of 3½ to 4½ cents a bushel in wheat at one time to the official minimums which have been in effect since May 20. It was the first time all three active contracts had reached the minimums. Corn was likewise weak.

Cooling bullish ardor, brokers said, was the encirclement of Paris by the Nazis and fears a separate peace might be forced on the French. The bulge in home industry resulting from speeding defense activities and foreign buying, notwithstanding the growing size of the tax bill, remained a sustaining influence.

The government bond market bounded up briskly today, but the general run of corporate loans settled back into a narrow range following Wednesday's sharp rally.

Toward the final hour gains in the Federal group ranged from 5/32 of a point to more than a full point on light demand. Bond dealers said there were reports in the street that some buyers of the recently floated Treasury notes were disposing of them and reinvesting in longer term maturities. The notes were for a little more than three years.

Resistent were Dow Chemical, Loft, International Nickel, Sears Roebuck and American Telephone.

Aluminum of America and Aluminum Ltd. were soft spots in the curb. American Cyanamid "B" and Babcock & Wilcox retreated.

The bond market fell back into a narrow range today after Wednesday's rapid rise. A selected group of rails and specialties made some progress but the general trend was irregular.

U. S. Governments kept moving higher on extremely light volume with two treasury loans up nearly ½ point around noon.

Foreign dolar bonds were mostly lower, although some South American issues which have been under pressure recently came back for small gains. These included Argentine 4s and Brazil 6½s. Italian credit 7s sold for the first time this week at 25, off 12 points from the last transaction.

Domestic issues up fractions to a point or so included Great Northern 4s, Bethlehem Steel 3½s, American Telephone 3¼s, Pacific Gas 3¾s and Shell Union 2½s. Porto Rican American Tobacco 6s bounded up around 5, and Reading 4½s were up about 2 along with Baltimore & Ohio 4s.

Hanging back for small losses or holding unchanged were Studebaker 6s, St. Paul 5s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, International Telephone 5s and Consolidated Edison 3½s.

Trading in American Cotton in Liverpool Is Again Permitted

LIVERPOOL, June 13 (AP) — Directors of the Cotton Association announced trading in American cotton would be permitted beginning today within daily maximum declines or advances of 25 "Liverpool" points. Since May 17 exchange of contracts has been permitted only at the settlement prices of May 16.

In addition to daily limits, fixed minimum prices have been established for subsequent sessions. They correspond with closing values of May 17 and are as follows: July 7.00; Oct. 6.86; Dec. 6.76; Jan. 6.74; March 6.69; May 6.64.

Spot cotton, unquoted since May 17, was in fair demand today and 4 points higher: strict good middling 8.06; good middling 7.66; middling 7.56; middling 7.46; strict low middling 7.36; strict good ordinary 6.66; good ordinary 6.31.

Futures closed 3 higher to 10 lower.

July 7.25; Oct. 7.07; Dec. 6.93; Jan. 6.91; March 6.86; May 6.80.

Engineering Awards Top Those of 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Private engineer construction awards in the week ended topped the preceding week by 103 per cent and last year by 173 per cent, "Engineering News-Record" reported.

Total awards, however, were below last week due to a drop in public construction volume, but held about even with a year ago. Details follow:

	This week	Last week	Year Ago
Private	$28,923,000	$14,241,000	$10,386,000
Public	27,718,000	50,726,000	44,839,000
Total	56,841,000	64,967,000	55,425,000

This week's volume brought total awards for the year to date to $1,258,461,000, or 15 per cent under $1,474,781,000 in the comparable period a year ago.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot, Conn. Valley, 11.50; export, PAS NY, 11.50. Tin firm; spot and nearby 58.00; forward 57.35. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.00-5.05; East St. Louis 4.85; Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 6.25. Quicksilver 107.50-202.00. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70½	50	Abbott (1.60a)	3	54½	53⅝	53⅝	−1⅜
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	41	41	41	Jun12
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	*9	5¾	5¼	5¾	+ ⅜
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	17	17	17	
19½	13	Addressog (1.40)	2	13½	13½	13½	Jun12
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	16	41½	39	39	− ⅝
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun11
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	− ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅛	½	½	− ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	3	6	5¾	5¾	− ¾
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	8	8	7½	7½	
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	9	8¾	8¾	− ⅜
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (1½e)	58	22½	21	21⅛	−1⅛
12¾	6⅜	Allen Ind (¼e)	3	7½	7½	7½	
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	6	147½	145	147	+1
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	M'y28
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	3	11¾	11	11	
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	15	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	− ⅛
.3⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	2	58	58	58	+3
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	26	29	27⅞	27⅞	− ⅝
16	11	Alpha Cem (½e)	3	12	12	12	Jun12
2⅜	1½	Amal Leather	12	1½	1½	1½	
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	9½	9½	9½	M'y28
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	42½	41½	42½	Jun11
21	14⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	*10	14⅜	14½	14½	− ⅛
75	41¾	Am Airlines	15	56¼	54½	54½	−2⅜
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	5	7¼	7	7	+ ⅛
9⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	2	6¼	6	6	− ⅜
45⅜	28	Am Br Sh (.30e)	5	35½	34½	34½	−1½
116½	87	Am Can (4)	3	93	90½	92½	Jun12
176½	164	Am Can pf (7)	*2	170	170	170	+4¾
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	30	24¾	23	23⅜	−1⅝
51¾	34	Am Car pf	4	40	40	40	− ¾
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	8	17½	16⅜	16⅜	−1½
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Jun10
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	115	115	115	Jun12
9¾	5½	Am Coltyper(¼e)	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	3	5	5	5	
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	1	11	11	11	− ¼
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ¼
6⅝	3⅜	Am European	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Jun 8
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	*1	12	12	12	Jun12
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	6	15	15	15	Jun12
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	7	3	2¾	3	Jun12
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	*7	26¾	26	26	−1¼
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	23	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	− ¼
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	24	24	24	Jun 6
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	*4	50½	50½	50½	−1⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	2	2⅛	2	2	
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	− ⅜
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	7	3⅝	3½	3½	− ¼
45	30	Am In Ill (1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	*1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+7
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	27	14¼	12½	12½	−1½
63	38	Am Loco pf (1k)	7	46½	44	46½	Jun12
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	6	11⅝	11½	11½	− ¼
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
25	12¾	Am Metal (1e)	8	16	15¾	15¾	− ½
121	116	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	116	116	116	Apr20
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	8	2⅝	2½	2½	− ¼
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf(3⅜k)	7	45	43	43	−1
54	28¼	APL $5pf 2.81¼k	3	36¾	36¾	36¾	− ¼
10⅝	4⅞	Am Rad & St S	32	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	− ⅜
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	38	12¼	11¼	11¼	− ⅞
70	48¼	Am RM pf(5½k)	3	61¼	60	61¼	Jun12
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	2	7¾	7¼	7¼	
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1⅛e)	24	38½	36½	36⅝	−1⅝
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	3	125	125	125	+3
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	53	53	53	+1
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F (½e)	*26	24	23	23⅛	−1
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (¾e)	4	10⅝	10½	10½	Jun12
17¼	11	Am Stove (½e)	1	11½	11½	11½	
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	5	14	14	14	− ⅛
93	75	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	75	74⅞	74⅞	− ⅛
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jun10
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	32	159	157½	158	
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	7	73½	72⅝	72⅝	
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	5	75	74⅝	74⅝	− ¼
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	2	139½	139½	139½	
53⅛	28⅝	Am Type Fdrs	9	4	3⅜	3⅜	− ⅜
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	21	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	− ½
101½	83⅛	Am W W pf (6)	1	83¼	83⅛	83⅛	Jun11
12	6	Am Woolen	10	8⅜	7¾	7¾	− ⅜
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	9	35	33	33½	−2½
8⅛	4½	Am Zinc L & S	25	6	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅜
45½	35	Am Z p pf (2½k)	1	37	37	37	Jun12
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	191	22½	21⅛	21¼	−1⅛
41¼	20	Anacon W & C	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Jun 8
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	6	14	14	14	
15⅜	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Jun10
4¼	2	A P W Paper	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jun12
35½	23	Arch-D-M (.70e)	2	25	25	25	
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	97¾	97½	97½	Jun 6
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	32	4⅝	4½	4½	− ¼
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	2	40½	39⅛	39⅜	−2⅞
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¼	22⅝	Arm Cork (½e)	4	25¼	25¼	25¼	− ½
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	*1	7¼	7¼	7¼	−⅜
9½	3⅜	Artloom Corp	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅜
80	74¾	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	80	80	80	M'y 8
85	49½	As DG2pf(11½k)	5	50	49½	50	M'y22
45	32	Associates In (2)	1	32	32	32	Jun 7
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	12	16	14⅞	14⅞	−2⅜
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	2	47	47	47	Jun12
23½	9⅜	Atl Coast Line	5	11¾	11¼	11¼	− ¾
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ¾
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	12	12	12	+1⅛
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	11	21¼	20¼	20¼	−1
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	102	102	102	Jun 7
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	2	¼	⅛	⅛	Jun12
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
80½	57	Atlas Pow(1½e)	2	64	64	64	Jun12
8⅝		Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	Jun11
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2⅛	2⅛	Jun12
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	37	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	− ⅜
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	104	16⅜	15⅛	15¼	− ¾
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	14	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
8	3½	Balt & Ohio pf	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	4	10¼	9¾	9¾	−1
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	3	4½	4¼	4½	
13⅜	7½	Barnsdall (.30e)	13	8¾	8⅛	8⅜	− ⅜
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (½e)	5	26½	25⅝	25⅝	− ⅜
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	6	25	23¾	24½	− ⅛
112½	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	103	Beat pf xw (5)	2	103	103	103	Jun 5
12⅞	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	Jun12
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem(.40e)	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jun12
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1e)	37	28⅞	28¼	28⅜	− ⅜
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	*5	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	− ⅛
56¾	45½	Ben Ind Lpt(2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Jun11
39¾	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ⅜
89¾	63½	Beth Steel (2¼e)	189	75	72	72¼	−2¾
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	115	115	115	
34½	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	2	16⅛	16	16	Jun10
22½	15	Black & Dk(1)	*5	18	17⅝	17⅝	− ⅜
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox	8	7¾	7	7	− ¾
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	3	17	16½	16½	+ ½
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	56	15½	14½	14½	− ⅞
29⅜	19¾	BohnA&B(1½e)	*3	23⅜	23	23	+ ⅛
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	21	21	21	+1⅝
24¼	17	Borden Co (.60e)	33	18¾	18	18⅛	
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	22	16¼	15½	15½	−1
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun11
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	4	32	30½	30⅝	+1⅛
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	2	5	5	5	Jun12
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	8	10¼	9½	9½	−1
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	21	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	− ⅜
39⅜	27	Briggs & Str (3)	2	30¾	30	30¾	Jun12
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	2	39	39	39	Jun10
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	2	3	2⅞	3	+ ¼
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	18	19	18½	18½	− ⅜
107¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	M'y14
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (½e)	3	15½	15	15	− ½
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	M'y24
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	2	17½	17½	17½	−1½
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	8	7⅞	7⅛	7¼	− ⅜
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	5	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wheel	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	6	28¾	28	28½	− ¾
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat '2a)	4	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	− ⅛
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	5	14½	14	14	− ¾
12½	7⅜	Burr Ad M(.20e)	10	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	6	2¾	2⅝	2¾	− ⅛
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	2	5	5	5	
23¼	17½	But Bros pf (1½)	1	18	18	18	Jun12
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	6	3	3	3	
13¾	6½	Byers (AM)Co	7	7⅞	7¼	7¼	− ½
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	10½	10½	10½	− ½
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (¼e)	5	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	− ⅜
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr—
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	14	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
6⅛	4⅜	Cal & Hecla(½e)	14	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅝
19½	11	Camp Wy (.65e)	7	13	12½	12¾	− ½
23½	11¾	Can Dry	15	14¼	13½	13⅝	− ⅝
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	21	3½	3	3	
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	2	30⅛	30	30	− ⅛
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun12
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	7	30¼	29	29	−1½
3½	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	4	2¼	2⅛	2¼	Jun12
75	39¼	Case (JI)Co	4	47½	46	46	−3
56½	42⅛	Caterpill Tr (2)	14	48	47⅜	47½	+ ⅛
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	*47	26¼	23⅜	23⅜	−1⅛
12½	5	Celotex Corp	11	6	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅛
26¼	18	Cent Aguir (1⅛)	5	19½	19	19⅛	+ ¾
3⅜	1⅛	Cent Foundry	6	2	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	3	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
6	3	Century Rib M	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun 6
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas(2e)	27	31	29	29½	+ ½
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	6	4½	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	4	19	19	19	+4
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.40e)	2	21½	20	21½	Jun12
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	13	13	13	+ ½
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	22	34⅜	33¾	34⅛	+ ⅛
97½	84¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	84¾	84¾	84¾	Jun 6
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Jun12
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	1	1	Jun12

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅛	¼	Chi & N West pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun12
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	5	1	1	1	
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun12
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	8	⅜	⅜	⅜	
14⅜	8½	Chi Pneu Tool	7	10⅜	10	10	−1
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf(3)	5	27½	25½	25½	M'y23
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	41	41	41	M'y22
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	
⅝	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun12
11½	⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	11	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jun12
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	3	10	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
6⅜	2½	Childs Co	6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (2½e)	72	62½	60⅛	60½	−1¼
14¼	10½	City I & F .60e)	*1	10¼	10¼	10¼	− ⅛
4⅛	2	City Stores	2	2½	2½	2½	− ¼
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	3	29⅝	29	29⅛	− ⅞
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.40e)	1	32	32	32	
41⅜	25½	Climax M (1.20)	16	33	31½	31½	− ½
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	*20	31	30	30	−1
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1½e)	3	104	103	104	−1
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	56	56	56	Jun 7
20	10½	Colgate P (½)	30	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅜
94	94	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	94	94	94	Jun10
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	3	20¼	19¾	19¾	
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	17	18	16½	17⅞	Jun12
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	3	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	3	17½	17	17	
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	28	5	4¾	4¾	− ¼
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	74¼	74	74	+4
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	15	15	15	Jun 7
98¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	1	72¾	72¾	72¾	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Coml Credit (3)	2	29⅜	28½	28½	−1½
108⅛	99	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	95	95	95	−3⅛
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	35½	34	34	−1¼
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	97	97	97	Jun 4
16⅜	8	Coml Solvents	26	9⅞	9	9	− ¾
1⅞	¾	Com'th & South	56	⅛	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
4¾	4⅛	Com & Sou pf(3)	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ½
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	36	28¾	27⅞	28½	+ ¼
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	2	3	3	3	Jun10
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	93½	93½	93½	M'y29
19½	9⅞	Container (½e)	6	12¾	12	12	− ½
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	3	8¼	7¾	7¾	− ¼
1⅜	¾	Cont Bak (B)	12	⅞	¾	¾	
9⅞	7	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	70	70	70	Jun 5
49¼	33	Cont Can (1e)	5	36¾	36½	36½	− ¼
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	4	110	109	110	Jun 7
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	1	6	6	6	− ¼
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	33¾	32½	33¾	Jun12
4¾	⅜	Cont Motors	59	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (½e)	22	18⅜	17⅝	17⅝	− ⅞
33	18½	Cont Steel (½e)	*3	25	24	24	− ⅜
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.40e)	7	19⅛	18¼	18¼	− ⅞
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	3	54	53	53	−1
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (3)	6	47½	46¾	47¼	− ¼
179	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	168	168	168	Jun12
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	3	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
1½	¾	Coty Internat'l	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	13	Crane Co	7	15⅛	14⅝	14¾	− ⅛
105	78	Crane cv pf (5)	3	78	75	77	−1
33¾	24	Cream of Wh (2)	1	24	24	24	Jun12
73¼	38⅜	Crosley Corp	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	
38⅞	18⅜	Crown Cork & S	3	22½	21	21	−1½
43¼	30½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	3	30½	30½	30½	Jun12
21½	12	Crown Zell (1e)	26	14½	13⅞	13⅞	− ⅜
43¼	25	Crucible Steel	24	30½	29	29	−1½
59	64	Crucible Stl pf	2	80	79½	79½	− ½
8⅞	3¾	Cuban-Am Sug	16	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
17	9⅞	Cudahy Pack	3	11	11	11	Jun12
29⅜	19½	Cuneo Pr (1½)	2	21	21	21	Jun12
4½	2	Curtis Publish	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
51	31¼	Curtis Pb pf (2k)	1	33	33	33	− ⅛
11⅜	7½	Curtiss-Wright	135	8½	7⅞	8	− ⅜
32⅜	21¼	Curtis WA (1e)	*28	25¾	24¾	24¾	− ¼
22¼	14⅜	Cutler-H (½e)	5	19¾	18¼	18¼	−1
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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S. Big Buyer Last Year In Dutch Indies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The stake of the United States in the Netherlands Indies, Far Eastern colony of conquered Holland, revolves around the continuing need for American industry to tap that tropical storehouse for vital raw materials, principally rubber, tin, and raw foodstuffs, points out a bulletin from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic Society.

"Last year, for the first time in the history of United States trade with the Netherlands Indies, exports to that colony (valued at $35,420,000), amounted to more than 1 per cent (1.1 per cent) of total United States exports," says the bulletin.

"Imports from the islands (worth $92,971,000) also set a new record by equaling 4 per cent of total imports. In recent years, the United States has taken from 15 to 20 per cent of all the goods the Netherlands Indies have sent to the outside world; the Netherlands, taking 20 to 25 per cent, has been the largest buyer of her colony's products.

Need for Reserves

"A special spurt was evident, at the end of 1939, in the value of both imports into the United States from the Netherlands Indies and exports to that colony. The upswing in imports resulted from the general improvement of economic conditions in the United States together with the need, felt in all countries, for increasing reserves of rubber and tin owing to the unsettled international conditions.

"Influences boosting the flow of exports from the United States to the Netherlands Indies were chiefly two: the greater interest of the Islands in the United States as a source of supply of many imports (chiefly manufactures) which are no longer easily obtainable from European countries; and the efforts of the Netherlands Indies, since the beginning of the present war, to further industrial development at home.

Demand for Goods

"The resulting increased demand in the Netherlands Indies for iron, steel, machinery and tools, electrical equipment, chemicals, piece gods, yarns, foodstuffs, wrapping paper, and newsprint has attracted the interested attention of American exporters as well as of producers and shippers in Australia, South Africa, and Japan.

"Finished manufactures to a value of $28,124,000 accounted for 80 per cent of United States exports to the Netherlands Indies in 1939. Semi-manufactures ranked second with 15 per cent, while manufactured foodstuffs, crude materials, and crude foodstuffs filled out the list.

"Rubber easily holds its position as America's leading import from the Netherlands Indies, taking about half of the total exports of that commodity."

Foreign Currencies Relatively Steady

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP)—Principal foreign currencies held relatively steady in foreign exchange dealings today in face of the cloudy European war news. The "free" pound sterling dipped ½ cent, to $3.75 and the French franc was .01 of a cent lower at 2.18 cents. The market for both issues continued extremely thin.

The Canadian dollar showed independent strength to add ⅛ cent at 80¼ U. S. cents. The Swiss franc was unchanged.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	9.69	10.31
Affiliated F Inc	2.25	2.46
Amerex Hold	13.00	14.50
Am Business Shrs	2.66	2.84
Am Gen Equip Inc	.24	.28
Am Ins Stocks	3.00	3.50
Bbston Fund	12.87	13.84
British Type Inv	.15	.30
Broad St Inv Fd	19.32	20.89
Bullock Fund	11.375	12.375
Can Inv Fund	2.35	3.15
Century Shrs Tr	21.15	22.74
Chain St Inv	13.82	14.71
Dividend Shrs	.98	1.08
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	15.32	16.45
Eaton & Howard Fd F	9.47	10.17
Equity Corp $3 pf	20.50	21.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	15.19	16.34
Fund Investors Inc	14.06	15.28
Gen Capital	24.24	26.06
Gen Investors Tr	4.17	4.54
Incorp Investors Tr	12.70	13.66
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	29.60	29.60
Maryland Fund	3.15	4.25
Mass Invest Tr	16.75	18.01
Mutual Invest	8.51	9.30
	Bid	Asked
Nation Wide Voting	1.00	1.14
New England Fund	10.14'	10.93
Old Colony Tr Assoc	14.50	17.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.32	.37
Putnam Fund	11.76	12.58
Quarterly Income Shrs	6.15	6.90
Railway & Light Sec	5.125	6.125
Railway & Light Sec pf	91.00	95.00
Repub Invest Fund	2.96	3.33
Scudder S & C	74.10	75.60
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	.50	1.25
Spencer Trask Fund	12.73	13.51
Stand Util Inc	.30	.30
State Street Invest	54.50	57.75
Supervised Shares	7.90	8.59
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.48	.53
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.68	.76
Wellington Fund	11.92	13.13
World Investment Tr	3.02	3.35
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	3.875	4.625
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.37	....
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.12	....
Depos Bk Sh NY "A"	1.27	....
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.40	....
Diversified Tr C	3.10	....
Diversified Tr D	4.80	5.45
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.40	3.85
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.18	4.90
Nation Wide Sec	.13	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	43.25	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.90	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.38	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.34	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.00	..
Repres Tr Shrs	8.51	9.01
Super of Am Tr AA	2.13	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	13.875	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.81	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	.75	1.375
First Boston Corp	11.50	13.00
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	.25	1.00
Keystone Custodian Funds		
Bonds		**Common Stocks**
Liq. Sales value price		Liq. Sales value price
B-1 24.89 27.18	S-1	21.34 23.35
B-2 17.85 19.57	S-2	10.65 11.74
B-3 11.90 13.05	S-3	7.37 8.16
B-4 5.63 6.20	S-4	3.03 3.41
Preferred Stocks		
K-1 12.54 13.75	K-2	7.31 8.06

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¾s 47-43	107.26	107.26	107.26
5 3¼s 45-43	107.26	107.25	107.26
2 3¼s 46-44	108.11	108.11	108.11
2 4s 54-44	112.1	112.1	112.1
23 3s 48-46	109.8	109.8	109.8
25 2s 47	104	104	104
6 2s 50-48	1021.21	102.21	102.21
28 2½s 53-49	104.10	104.8	104.8
56 2¼s 53-51	102.22	102.18	102.18
41 2¼s 60-55	106.10	106	106.10
1 2¼s 63-58	104.27	104.27	104.27
29 2¼s 65-60	105.1	105	105.1
Home Owners Loan			
12 3s 52-44	106	106	106

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 Alleghany cv 5s 44	71¼	71	71
4 Alleghany cv 5s 49	61½	61½	61½
16 Alleghany 5s 50 st	35	34	34
10 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	109¼	109¼	109¼
4 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102	102	102
3 Am Int 5½s 49	92	92	92
5 Am TT 5½s 43	106⅛	106½	106½
23 Am TT 3½s 66	107⅜	106⅞	107⅜
42 Am TT 3¼s 61	107¾	107	107¾
6 Am WWE 6s 75	100⅞	100½	100½
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	103¾	103½	103½
8 Arm Del 4s '55	97¾	97⅝	97⅝
8 AT&SF 4s '95	103½	103¼	103½
10 AT&SF 4½s '48	102⅝	102½	102½
2 AT&SF 4½sC-A '62	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
8 A C Line 1st4s '52	66½	66	66
2 A C Line 4½s '64	44½	44½	44½
5 Austin & N W 5s '41	90	90	90
14 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	60	60	60
12 B&O '95 st A	22⅞	22½	22½
5 B&O '95 st C	26	25¾	26
4 B&O 2000 st D	23	22½	22⅞
18 B&O '96 st F	23	22¾	22¾
30 KB&O cv '60 st	10¾	10	10¼
1 2 B&O 1st 4s '48	59¾	59½	59¾
1 B&O Ple&Wv 4s '51 st	47	47	47
2 B&O Tr '50 st	37½	37½	37½
10 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	113¼	113¼	113¼
4 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	128⅜	128	128⅜
25 Beth Stl 3½s '52	107⅞	107¼	107½
1 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
16 Boston&Me 5s '67	49¾	49	49
5 Boston & Me 5s '67 st	48⅝	48¼	48⅜
5 Boston&Me 4¾s '61 st	48⅛	47¾	47¾
11 Boston&Me 5s '55	52	51	51
1 Boston&Me 5s '55 st	48½	48½	48½
1 Bkly Edis 3½s '66	107½	107½	107½
1 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	103½	103½	103½
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	48¾	48¾	48¾
5 CanNatRy 4s '70	80	80	80
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	84	84	84
7 CanNat 5s '69 Oct	83½	83¼	83¼
2 CanNatRy 4¾s '55	82¼	82¼	82¼
2 CanNatRy 4½s '57	81	81	81
2 Can Nor 6½s '46	92	92	92
2 Can Pac 5s '44	90	90	90
3 CanPac 5s '54	57¾	57	57¾
1 CanPac 4½s '46	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
7 CanPac 4½s '60	53½	53½	53½
10 CanPac 4s perp	42½	42½	42½
2 Caro C&O 6s '52	103½	103½	103½
2 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	76	76	76
2 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	2¼	1¾	1¾
18 Cen Ill 5½s '66	110	109¾	110
16 Cen Pac 5s '60	36½	35¾	35¾
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	59¾	59¾	59¾
1 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	10½	10⅝	10⅝
1 C&O 3½s '96 D	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	75	75	75
5 CB&Q gen 4s '58	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
5 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	95¾	95½	95¾
5 CB&Q 4s Ill '49 reg	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	93½	93½	93½
10 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49 reg	90	90	90
6 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	11⅜	11½	11½
7 Chic Gt West 4s '59	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
4 Chi I&L 5s '66	4½	4¼	4¼
14 CMStP&Pac 5s '75	4⅜	4¼	4¼
7 CMSP&P sjbs 2000	1¼	1¼	1¼
4 CM&SP gen 4s '89	18½	18	18
10 CM&SP 3½s '89	17½	17½	17½
5 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	2	2	2
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	6½	6½	6½
1 Chi & NW 3½s '87	11	11	11
12 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	5¼	4¾	5¼
3 CRI & P rfg 4ss '34 ct	4¼	4	4
5 Ch Un Sta 3½s '63	106	106	106
1 Ch_&c W Ind 4s '52	88	88	88
108 City of NY 3s '80	91½	91¼	91¼
210 City of NY 3s I '80 wi	91¼	90⅝	91
6 CCC&StL 4½s '77	42¾	41½	41½
3 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	51¾	51¾	51¾
5 Clev Un Term 5s '73	72½	72½	72⅝
5 Col F & I 5s '70	73	73	73
2 Col & So 4½s '80	23	23	23
1 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Colmbia G 5s 1961	100	99¾	100
22 Comwlth Ed cv3½s'58	116	115½	115½
7 Con Edis 3½s '48	106⅝	106½	106½
2 Con Edis 3½s '58	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
3 Con Edis 3¼s '56	104½	104½	104½
3 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Consum P 1st 3¼s '69	105¾	105½	105¾
3 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	106½	106½	106½
20 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s48	105	104¾	104¾
20 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	105	104¾	104¾
2 Crown Cork 4½s 48	100½	99¾	99¾
4 Crucible Stl 4½s 48	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	21½	21½	21½
18 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	42¼	42	42
1 D&RG West 5s 55	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	1¼	1½	1½
5 Det Ed 4½s 61	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	18½	18½	18½
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	107¾	107¼	107¾
13 Elec Auto L cv 4s 52	106	105½	105½
43 Erie rfg 5s 67	10	9¾	9¾
3 Erie rfg 5s 67	9¾	9½	9½
2 Erie 1st 4s 96	50	50	50
9 Erie gen lien 4s 96	20	19½	19½
1 Erie&Jer 6s 55	48	48	48
2 FairbanksMorse 4s 56	107	107	107
19 Fstone T&R 3½s 48	105½	105	105
1 Fonda J&G 2-4s 82	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Gen Mot Accept3¼s51	103⅜	102⅞	103
10 Gen Stl Cast 5½s49	67¼	66¾	66⅞
17 Goodrich 4¼s 56	102	101¾	101¾
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	96	96	96
5 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	107¼	107	107¼
25 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	98⅛	98	98¼
48 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	91	91	91
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	97½	97½	97½
2 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	76	76	76
6 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	39¼	39	39¼
17 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10¼	10	10
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70 B	110	110	110
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	38	38	38
2 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	35½	35	35
12 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	35¾	35½	35½
36 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	38¼	37½	37½
1 Interb R Tr 7s 32 ct	73	73	73
41 Interb R Tr 6s 32	31¼	31	31
25 Interb R Tr rfg 5s 66	76½	76½	76½
52 Interb R Tr rfg 5s 66 ct	76½	76¼	76¼
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	8¼	8¼	8¼
4 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	44	43½	44
6 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	55	54½	54½
10 Int Paper 6s 55	94½	94½	94½
1 Int Paper 5s 47	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Int Rys C Am 5s 72	76	76	76
14 Int T&T 4½ss 52	22¾	22	22
41 Int T&T 5s 55	23¼	22¾	23
7 K C South 5s 50	56½	56¼	56¼
2 K C South 3s 50	56	56	56
17 K C Term 4s 60	107¾	107½	107½
1 Keith (B F) 6s 46	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Koppers Co 4s 51	104	104	104
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	38½	38½	38½
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60	39½	39½	39½
7 Lac Gas 5s 42	81	81	81
10 Lac Gas 5s 39	80	80	80
16 Libby McN&L 4s 55	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Liggett & M 5s 51	126	126	126
15 Loews 3½s 46	101½	101½	101½
25 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	88	87¼	88
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	88	87½	88
2 Lorillard Co 5s 51	124¾	124¾	124¾
3 Louis&Ark 5s 69	77	77	77
7 Lou&Nash 3s 2003	85	85	85
10 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	74¼	74⅛	74⅛
6 Lou&N So Jt 4s52	76	75¾	76
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	44	44	44
1 Man Ry 2d4s2013 ct	45½	45⅛	45½
8 McKesson&Robb½s'50	87	86¾	87
9 Mead Corp 4½ss 55	102¼	102	102¼
2 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	101¾	101½	101¾
2 Midland RRNJ 5s '40	20	20	20
1 M&StL 4s '49	1½	1½	1½
4 MSP&SSMarie6s'46	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
11 MSP&SSM gtd 4s'38	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	4½	4½	4½
2 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 M-K-Tex adj 5s '67	4½	4½	4½
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	23½	23½	23½
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	9¼	9¼	9¼
10 MoPac cv 5½s '49	1	1	1
12 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	14	13¾	13⅞
34 MoPac 5s '78 G	13¾	13¾	13¾
4 MoPac 5s '80H	13¾	13½	13⅝
38 MoPac 5s '81 I	14	13¾	13¾
5 MoPac gen 4s '75	2	2	2
2 Mob&O Montg 5s '47	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
1 Mob&Ohio 5s '38	29	29	29
5 MontPow 3¼s '66	100	99¾	99¾
5 NatDairy 3¾s '51 ww	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 Nat Distill 3½s '49	101¾	101¼	101¼
1 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	104½	104½	104½
3 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	103½	103⅜	103½
14 NO Tex&M 4½ss '54	30	28½	29½
3 NYCrfg 5s 2013	50¾	50	50
41 NYC 4½s 2013 A	44¾	44	44
7 NYC cn 4s 98	50½	50	50
11 NYC cv 3½s 52	48¾	48½	48½
16 NYC&HR 4s 42	88	87¾	88
1 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	54½	54½	54½
15 NYCh&StL 6s 41	72	72	72
8 NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	54½	54½	54½
8 NYCh&StL 4½s 78	47⅞	47¾	47¾
1 NY Dock cv 5s 47	46	46	46
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	47¾	47¾	47¾
2 NY Edis 3½s 66	108	108	108
4 NY G El H&P 4s 49	114½	114½	114½
10 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	18	14¾	15
1 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	20½	20½	20½
3 NYNH&H 4½s 67	13½	13⅜	13⅜
4 NYNH&H 4s 47	11¼	11¼	11¼
34 NYNH&H 4s 55	11¼	11¼	11¼
34 NYNH&H 4s 56	11½	11¼	11¼
1 NY Steam 3½s 62	103½	103½	103½
2 NY Tel 3¼s 67	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Norfolk & Sou 5s 41	63	63	63
1 Norf & W 4s 96	118½	118⅛	118⅛
10 Nor Am Co 4s 59	107	106½	106½
6 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	106	106	106
5 Nor Pac 6s 2047	53	52¼	52¼
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	47	47	47
4 Nor Pac 4s 2047 D	46½	46¼	46⅛
13 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	44½	44	44
1 Nor Pac 4s 97	62	62	62
17 Nor Pac 3s 2047	37	37	37
3 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	107	107	107
1 Northwest Tel 4½s'44	95	95	95
3 Ohio Ed 4s 67	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
8 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	104	103⅞	103⅞
8 Or-WashRR&N 4s61	105½	105	105⅝
4 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	107½	107½	107½
2 Pac G & E 3¾s 61	110⅛	110¼	110¼
3 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	112¾	112¼	112¼
1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	42	42	42
15 Pen Co 4s 63	100½	100½	100½
2 Pen Gl Sand 4½s60	103¼	103¼	103¼
10 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	103	102¾	103
8 Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Pen RR gen 5s 68	104	104	104
5 Pen RR cn 4¼s 60	117⅛	117	117
6 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	93¼	93¼	93¼
2 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	93	92¾	93
1 Peen RR 4s 48	112	112	112
7 Pen RR 3¾s 70	85½	84¾	84¾
7 Pere Marq 4s 56	46½	46½	46½
6 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	109¼	109	109¼
22 Phila Co 5s 67	105½	105	105¼
3 Phil Elec 3½s 67	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	2½	2½	2½
13 Phillips Pet 3s '48	106¾	106¼	106¼
26 PCC & St L 4½s '77	95	95	95
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
7 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	68	67½	67½
8 Por RiA8oh 6s'42 st ct	82¾	82½	82¾
5 Por Ri AT 6s'42 unst	81½	80	81½
3 Por RiATGs'42 unst ct	82½	82½	82½
1 Pub Svc E&G 5s 2037	100	100	100
2 PubSvc No Ill 3½s'68	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
10 Readg 4½s '97 A	65	65	65
6 Readg 4½s '97 B	65	64	65
5 Rem Rand 4¼s '56ww	91¾	91½	91½
3 Republic Stl 5½s '54	105½	105¼	105¼
3 Republic Stl 4½s'61	95¾	95⅝	95¾
13 Republic Stl 4½s '56	96¾	96½	96½
3 ReverseCop&Bl¼s '56	100	100	100
4 Richfield Oil 4s '52	105	104¾	104¾
4 Richm Term 5s '52	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	54½	54½	54½
3 StLPub Svc 5s '59	60	60	60
7 St L S F 5s '50 B	9	9	9
5 St L S F 4½s '78	8¼	8¼	8¼
3 St LSW 2nd 4s '89	30	30	30
10 SA&A Pass 4s 43	59⅞	59¾	59⅞
5 Schulco 6½s 46 A st	25	25	25
2 Seab A L cn 6s 45	3¾	3¾	3¾
12 Sea A L 4s 50 st	7¾	7½	7½
45 Shell Un 2½s 54	95	94¾	94¾
2 Simmons cv 4s 52	95¼	95¼	95¼
30 Socony-Vac 3s64	104½	104⅜	104½
5 So Cal Gas 4½s 61	107½	107½	107½
1 Sou Kraft 4½s 46	100¼	100¼	100¼
25 Sou Pac 4½s 68	35¾	35¼	35½
27 Sou Pac 4½s 81	35½	34½	34½
16 So Pac 4½s 69	35½	34¾	34¾
21 So Pac rfg 4s 55	54½	53½	54⅜
3 So Pac clt 4s 49	33¾	33¼	33¾
1 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	41½	41½	41½
2 South Ry 6½s 56	66⅝	66½	66⅝
10 South Ry gen 6s 56	63½	62½	62¾
2 South Ry cn 5s 94	85¼	85	85¼
1 South Ry gen 4s 56	47½	47½	47½
1 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	104½	104½	104½
10 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜
14 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
4 Studebaker cv 6s 45	91½	89⅞	89⅞
11 Tex Corp 3½s 51	104	103¾	104
9 Tex Corp 3s 59	105½	105½	105½
10 Tex&P 1st 5s 2000	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3 Tex&P 5s 5s '79C	56	55½	55½
16 Tex&Pac 5s 80 D	56	55½	55½
23 Third Ave aj 5s 60	14⅞	14	14
1 Third Ave 4s 60	49	49	49
10 Tol&Oh Cen 3¾s 60	83½	83⅜	83⅜
1 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Un Pac 1st 4?	112	112	112
7 Un Pac 3½s 71	95	95	95
19 Un Pac 3½s 70	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 Unit Drug 5s 53	77	77	77
1 Un Stockyds 4¾s 51	85½	85½	85½
6 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
5 Utah P & L 5s 44	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 Util P&L 5s 59	78	78	78
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Wabash 5s 80 D	5½	5½	5½
6 Wabash 5s 76B	5¼	5½	5½
5 Walker H 4¼s 45	102½	102½	102½
9 Warren Bros 6s 41	21	20⅞	20⅞
1 West Pen P 3½s 66	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
5 West Va P&Pap 3s 54	99	99	99
1 Westch Lt 5s 50	120½	120½	120½
2 Western Un 5s 51	57¼	57	57¼
2 Western Un 4½s 50	55½	55½	55½
11 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	100	99¾	99¾
1 Wh Con Ed 4s 49	17	17	17
4 Wis Cen 4s 49 ct	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
4 Youngst S&T 4s 61	104¼	104	104
8 Young S&T cv 4s 48	104¾	104	104

Foreign Bonds

3 Abitibi P & P 5s '53	31½	31½	31½
26 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	60¼	59½	60¼
11 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	60	59½	60
21 Argentine 4½s '58	76¼	75	76
5 Argentine 4½s '71	63½	63	63½
1 Australia 5s '55	42	42	42
9 Australia 4½s '56	37¼	36	37
13 Brazil 8s '41	12	11¾	11¾
33 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	9	8⅞	9
5 Buen A 4½s '77	41	14	41
1 Buen A 4½s Aug '76	43	43	43
17 Canada 5s '52	91¼	91	91
8 Canada 4s '60	78¼	78	78¼
6 Canada 2½s '45	78	77½	77½
3 Chile Mtg Bk 6¼s61	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1 Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1 ChileMtgBk6s'61asd	9½	9½	9½
5 Chile 7s '42	12	12	12
5 Chile 6s '60	12	12	12
1 Chile 6s '61 Feb asd	10½	10½	10½
1 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
7 Costa Rica 7s '51	13½	13½	13⅝
8 Cuba 4½s '77	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
10 Denmark 4½s '62	101½	101½	101½
1 French 7s '49	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
18 Ger Govt 5½s '65	13	12¾	13
1 Greek 7s '64 pt pd	7¼	7¼

Orchestra and Quartet Bring Tchaikovsky Works to Disks

Review of Recordings

The centenary of the birth of Tchaikovsky has been made an occasion by Columbia which has produced two very fine albums of his Symphony No. 5, in E minor, and the Quartet in D Major, Op. 11. The first is by the Cleveland Orchestra under Artur Rodzinski, an excellent interpreter of a composer with whom he is allied by racial lines. The Roth String Quartet provides a vigorous, bright, and lively rendition of the Russian's quartet, which is the one containing the famous andante cantabile.

Another exploit by Columbia is the issuance of a lower priced Green Label series. The first examples in our hands are couplings of Debussy's "Clair de lune" and Ravel's "Pavane pour une Infante defunte," and excerpts from Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess," all played by André Kostelanetz and his orchestra. They make excellent salon or dinner music.

Other Orchestral

Liszt: "Orpheus," Tone Poem, played by Howard Barlow and the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony. Two Columbia records in album. Couched in more serene measures than is Liszt's usual wont, this work is said to have been his attempt, subconsciously, to answer his critics.

Weber: Concertino for Clarinet and Orchestra, played by Reginald Kell, clarinetist, and orchestra conducted by Walter Goehr. Columbia. This pleasant little work has a flavor of a Sunday night band concert.

Casadesus: Le Jardin des Amours, played by the Society of Ancient Instruments. Columbia records. The Casadesus group, playing the viole d'amour, quinton, viole de gambe, basse de voile, and clavecin, precursors of modern string instruments and the piano, lend a quaint, charming air to the old style music.

Light Popular

Frank Luther, one of the most beloved of recorders for children, as the attitude of our own children well testifies, has made a major work for Decca as the narrator in Prokofieff's "Peter and the Wolf," the Russian folk tale first done by Serge Koussevitzky and the Boston orchestra. Three Decca 12-inch records. Then Mr. Luther has done excellent readings of Robert Louis Stevenson's "A Child's Garden of Verses," to novachord accompaniment, slightly marred by the speed at which he has to speak in order to get the poetry on six sides.

Other good, light albums are melodies of Sigmund Romberg, played in salon fashion by Harry Horlick's Orchestra. Three Decca records. Included is "When I Grow Too Old to Dream." Julio Martinez Oyanguren, Uruguayan guitarist, imparts a special flavor to such familiar works as Schubert's Serenade, Brahms's Waltz in A major, and the Spanish "Ay, Ay, Ay," in a three-record Decca album.

In vocal fields, Tino Rossi, tenor, provides two good versions of apparently current continental music in a waltz, "L'Amour Est comme une chanson," and a tango, "Soir de pluie," on a Columbia label. Jack Smith, the "Whispering Baritone" of radio's bread-board set days, dusts off his familiar "Cecelia" and "I'm Knee Deep in Daisies," for Decca. Shirley Howard, being well heard on Bluebird, offers nice versions of the indigo number, "It Never Entered My Mind," from "Higher and Higher," and the torchy, "Fools Rush In." Dick Todd and Dinah Shore, already popular singly, combine talents in a Bluebird release of "You Can't Brush Me Off" and "Outside of That I Love You." Bea Wain of Victor is heard in "Buds Won't Bud" from a new "Andy Hardy" film, coupled with the oldie, "I'm Nobody's Baby."

For the jitterbugs and specialists are good Columbia versions of "Poor Butterfly" and "The Sheik," by Benny Goodman's Sextet; an old Goodman-Wilson-Krupa trio recording, by Bluebird, of "Nobody's Sweetheart," in fast time, and a slow "More Than You Know." Lionel Hampton, for Victor, provides examples of easy and medium-paced "jive" in "Shades of Jade" and "Till Tom Special." Muggsy Spanier's Ragtime Band provides, for Bluebird, good razz-ma-tazz (oldtime jazz) versions of "At Sundown" and an indigo "Bluein' the Blues."

Instrumental

Bach-arr. Commette: Andante from the "Italian" Concerto, and Bach: Chorale from Cantata No. 140 ("Sleepers Awake"), played by Edouard Commette on the organ of the Cathedral of Saint-Jean, Lyons, France. Columbia. M. Commette secures appropriate tone by confining himself to registrations that preserve the outline of the melodies.

Haydn: Andante Con Variazioni in F minor, played by Ernest Victor Wolff, pianist. Columbia. Mr. Wolff, not often heard as a pianist, provides a very good rendition of this gentle work.

World Vistas by Short Wave

A timetable of the world's outstanding international shortwave stations now in operation is published on the second Thursday of each month. All time is Eastern Standard.

Location	Call Letters	Meters	Megacycles	Time E. S. T.
Caracas, Venezuela	YV4RH	62.11	4.82	6-11 p. m.
Cartagena, Colombia	HJAP	62.05	4.83	6-11 p. m.
Bogota, Colombia	HCJD	62.00	4.84	7-10:30 p. m.
Caracas, Venezuela	YV5RM	59.88	5.01	4-10 p. m.
San Jose, Costa Rica	TIGPH	51.46	5.83	6-10 p. m.
Montreal	CFCX	49.96	6.01	Noon-midnight.
Havana, Cuba	COCO	49.92	6.01	5-11 m.
Berlin	DJC	49.83	6.02	9 p. m.-midnight.
Panama City, Panama	HP5B	49.75	6.03	9 p. m.-midnight.
Boston Mass	WRUL	49.67	6.04	5-9 p. m., irregular.
London	GSA	49.59	6.05	6:20-9:15; 9:40 p. m.-12:30 a. m.
Philadelphia	WCAB	49.50	6.06	Irregular, near 9 p. m.
Cincinnati	WLWO	49.50	6.06	6 a. m.-2 a. m. (next day).
Toronto	CRCK	49.26	6.09	Noon-8 p. m.
Nassau, Bahama Islands	ZNS	49.27	6.09	1:30-2, 8-9 p. m.
New York (NBC)	WNBI	49.10	6.10	5 p. m.-1 a. m.
Havana, Cuba	COCD	48.94	6.13	Noon-1 a. m.
Medellin, Colombia	HJ4ABD	48.86	6.14	5-11 p. m.
Pittsburgh	WPIT	48.86	6.14	7 p. m.-midnight.
San Jose, Costa Rica	TIPG	46.80	6.41	5-10:30 p. m.
Guayaquil, Ecuador	HT2RL	45.21	6.63	Night irregular.
Papeete, Tahiti	FO8AA	42.25	7:10	1 and 5 a. m., irregular.
Tokyo, Japan	JVW	31.34	7.25	2-4 p. m.
Moscow		39.88	7.52	3-8 p. m.
Budapest	HAT-4	32.88	9.12	7-8 p. m.
Havana	COBX	32.61	9.20	5-11 p. m.
Ankara, Turkey	TAP	31.80	9.46	2-5 p. m.
Havana	COCH	31.70	9.48	Noon-midnight
Mexico City	XEWW	31.58	9.50	6-9 p. m.
Rio de Janeiro	PRF-5	31.56	9.50	1:45-2:45; 4:15-5:45 p. m.
London	GSB	31.55	9.51	Midnight-2:15 a. m.; 1-6. 6:20 p. m.-12:30 a. m.
Paris	TPC-13	31.51	9.52	8 p. m.-3 a. m.
Hong Kong	ZBW-3	31.49	9.53	3-8 a. m.
San Francisco	WGEI	31.48	9.53	7 a. m.-noon
Schenectady, N. Y.	WGEO	31.48	9.53	4 p. m.-midnight
Suva, Fiji Islands	VPD-2	31.46	9.54	5:30-7 a. m., irregular
Berlin	DJN	31.45	9.54	5 p. m.-midnight; 1-11 a. m.
Berlin	DJA	31.38	9.56	(Same as DJN)
Boston	WBOS	31.35	9.57	6 a. m. to 1 a. m.
Manila	KZRM	31.35	9.57	8-10 a. m.; 4:30-6 p. m., irreg.
Melbourne	VLR	31.34	9.58	1-8:30 a. m.
London	GSC	31.32	9.58	4-6; 6:20-9:20; 9:40-12:30 a. m.
Philadelphia	WCAB	31.28	9.59	6 p. m.-2 p. m., irreg.
Delhi, India	VUD-2	31.29	9.59	1:30-4 a. m., 7:30 a. m.-noon; 9:30 p. m.-midnight.
Dublin		31.28	9.59	Noon-6 p. m.
Moscow	RAN	31.25	9.60	5-8:30 p. m.
Panama City, Panama	HP5J	31.25	9.61	6:30-10 p. m.
Relays, Johannesburg	ZRL	31.23	9.61	11:45 p. m.-12:45 a. m.
Sydney, Australia	VLQ	31.23	9.62	4-7 a. m.; 5-6 p. m.
Berlin	DXB	31.21	9.61	1 p. m.-1 a. m.
Montevideo, Uruguay	CXA-6	31.19	9.62	6-10 p. m.
Rome	2RO-3	31.15	9.63	7-10:10 p. m.
Lisbon, Portugal	CS2WA	31.09	9.65	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 3:30-6 p. m.
New York	WCBX	31.09	9.65	10:30 p. m., irreg.
Buenos Aires, Argentina	LRX	31.06	9.66	4-approx.-10:30 p. m.
Rome	2RO9	31.02	9.67	6-9 p. m.
New York (NBC)	WRCA	31.02	9.67	Noon-10 p. m.
Paris	TPB	30.99	9.68	7 p. m.-12:30 a. m.
Sydney	VLQS	30.99	9.68	7-8 a. m.
Heredia, Costa Rica	TI4NRH	30.96	9.68	9-10 p. m.
Johannesburg, South Africa	ZRD	30.88	9.72	11:45 p. m.-12:45 a. m.
Valparaiso, Chile	CB970	30.83	9.73	6-11 p. m., irregular
Lisbon, Portugal	CSW-7	30.84	9.73	6-9 p. m.
Havana	COCQ	30.80	9.74	Noon-11 p. m.
Havana	COCM	30.51	9.83	5-midnight.
Rome	IRP	30.50	9.34	6:10-10 p. m.
Madrid	EAQ	30.43	9.86	3-8 p. m., irregular.
Dairen, Manchuria	JDY	30.22	9.92	Near 7 a. m., irreg.
Bandoeng, Java	PLP	27.27	11.00	Near 5 a. m. and 5 p. m.
Lisbon, Portugal	CSW6	27.17	11.04	1-5 p. m.
Geneva, Switzerland	HBO	26.31	11.40	Near 2 and 7 p. m., irregular.
Havana	COCX	26.20	11.45	Noon-midnight.
Stockholm	SBP	25.63	11.71	Noon-2:30 p. m., 8-9 p. m.
Paris	TPA4	25.61	11.72	7 p. m.-12:30 a. m.
London	GSD	25.53	11.75	Midnight-2:15 a. m.; 1-6 p. m.; 6:20-9:20; 9:40-11:30 p. m.
Berlin	DJD	25.49	11.77	6 a. m.-1 a. m. (next day).
Boston	WRUL	25.45	11.79	1:30-4; 5-8; 8:30-10 p.m.
Tokyo	JZJ	25.42	11.80	7-8:30 a. m.; 4:30-5:30 p. m.; Mid.-1:30 a. m.
Matanzas, Cuba	COGF	25.42	11.80	Noon-11 p. m.
Rome	2RO-4	24.40	11.81	4 a. m.-10:15 p. m.
New York (CBS)	WCBX	25.36	11.83	9-10:30 p. m.
Paris	TPB-8	25.33	11.84	3 a. m.-7 p. m.
Melbourne	VLR-8	25.32	11.85	4 p. m.-Midnight.
Pittsburgh	WPIT	25.27	11.87	6 p. m.-1 a. m.
Chungking, China	XGOY	25.21	11.90	5-10 a. m.; 5-8 p. m.
Moscow		25.20	11.90	4-5 p. m.
Moscow, U. S. S. R.	RKI	19.95	15.04	1-3; 7-8 p. m., irreg.
Geneva, Switzerland	HBJ	20.64	14.53	6:45-8 p. m., irreg.
Berlin	DJL	19.85	15.11	10:45 a. m.-9 p. m.
Stockholm	SBT	19.80	15.15	7-8 p. m.
Bandoeng, Java	YDC	19.80	15.15	5-10 a.m.; 6-6:30 p. m.
London	GSP	19.82	15.14	5:45 a. m.-12:40 p. m.; 1-9:30 p. m.
Delhi, India	VUD-3	19.79	15.16	9:30-11:30 p. m.
London	GSO	19.76	15.18	Mid.-2:15 a. m.; 4-6 p. m.
Berlin	DJB	19.74	15.20	6 a. m.-11 p. m; Sun., 11:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. also 8:30 p. m.-Mid.
Chungking, China	XGOX	19.73	15.20	8:30 p. m.-Mid.
Pittsburgh	WPIT	19.72	15.21	9 a. m.-6 p. m.
Paris	TPC-4	19.68	15.24	5 a. m.-7 p. m.
Boston	WRUL	19.68	15.25	1:30-4; 8:30-10 p. m.
Philadelphia (CBS)	WCAB	19.69	15.27	4-6 p. m.
Belgrade	YUFG	19.68	15.24	5-9 a. m.; 7-9 p. m.
London	GSP	19.65	15.28	9 a. m.-9:30 p. m.
Buenos Aires	LRU	19.62	15.29	7 a. m.-5 p. m.
Rome	2RO-6	19.61	15.30	6 a. m.-6 p. m.; 6:30-10:10 p. m.
Delhi, India	VUD-4	19.61	15.30	9-11:30 p. m.
Schenectady, N. Y.	WGEA	19.58	15.33	Noon-11 p. m.
San Francisco	WGEI	19.57	15.33	7-11 p. m.
Budapest	HAS-3	19.52	15.37	Sun., 9-10 a. m.
Paris	TPB-2	16.90	17.76	5 a. m.-6 p. m.
Berlin	DJE	16.89	17.77	8:15-10 a. m.
New York (NBC)	WNBI	16.87	17.78	8 a. m.-5 p. m.
London	GSG	16.86	17.79	Mid.-2:15; 5:45-8:50; 8:55 a. m.-12 noon; 12:40-6 p. m.
Schenectady, N. Y.	WGEA	13.94	21.50	8-11 a. m.
Philadelphia (CBS)	WCAB	13.94	21.52	Noon-3:45 p. m.
Pittsburgh (NBC)	WPIT	13.93	21.54	7-10 a. m.
New York (NBC)	WRCA	13.87	21.63	8 a. m.-3 p. m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these schedules may be subject to change.

Full Princeton Aid Pledged In Defense Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 12—Princeton University's men, facilities and equipment are today at the disposal of the Government in its program of national defense, "come what may," according to Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President of the University.

Breaking the long Princeton tradition against graduation speeches by its Presidents, Dr. Dodds reminded the 193rd commencement that a Princeton President signed the Declaration of Independence and that in 1917-18 its campus became a training ground for soldiers and sailors. Now again, he said, the University, visible symbol of 21,000 alumni, stands ready to give its services as they may be required.

"While the tragedy and agony of the world has grown darker and deeper during the past few days, we have tried until this moment to prevent it from entering into the commencement exercises," he said. "Naturally, it has been in all our minds, for no sane person could blot it out if he would, but no mention has been made of it. We have done this because we desire above everything else that you who have received your degrees today may carry with you throughout the rest of your lives a memory of your last hours here uncolored by man's hatred and brutish instincts.

"No matter what the future holds—and no man is wise enough to say—today we of this generation reaffirm our allegiance to the Government of the United States and of New Jersey. Come what may, the University pledges its full co-operation with our Government in its program of national defense, and promises that its whole organization, men, facilities, and equipment, are again at its disposal as it may require them."

Among the 628 degrees conferred was an honorary degree, Doctor of Letters, to Mrs. Elizabeth Cutter Morrow, acting President of Smith College and widow of Dwight W. Morrow, and the third woman to receive an honorary degree from Princeton.

Didn't Tap Wires, Says New Deal Foe

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—Joseph Newton Pew, Jr., one of the Nation's most generous contributors to Republican campaign chests, frankly acknowledged to a Senate committee yesterday his ambition to drive all New Dealers from power but asserted "never in my life did I have anything to do with wiretapping."

The Philadelphian who made a fortune in oil and shipbuilding told the committee investigating wiretapping he had employed Frank B. Bielaski, New York private detective who made recordings of the conversations of some prominent Pennsylvania Democrats in 1938.

But, Mr. Pew said, he did not employ Mr. Bielaski until January, 1939, and then it was for a shipbuilding investigation for which he paid the detective $7,108.

Dr. Small to Retire As Lake Erie College Head

PAINESVILLE, Ohio, June 13 (AP)—Dr. Vivian B. Small, President of Lake Erie College for Women since 1909, will retire Sept. 1, 1941, James R. Garfield of Cleveland, President of the school's Board of Trustees, announced today.

Dr. Small, widely recognized for her work in women's education, came here as the College's third President after teaching Latin eight years at Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.

Newfound Oil Offsets Use

New oil reserves found in the last five years are equal to the total United States oil production of the first 70 years.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

FARM—40-acre 20-year old paper shell pecan orchard; last year crop 15,000 lbs.; well-built comfortable house and barns, artesian well, beautiful flowers including 75 azaleas; joins corporation; good roads. Miss. Gulf Coast. MRS. JOHN A. SUTTER, Pass Christian, Miss.

FOR SALE—Tourist camps; dry land and irrigated farms, dude and stock ranches. Write FRANK WILHELM, Bonded Agent, 2916 First Avenue North, Billings, Montana.

RYE, N. Y.—Wholly livable house, exclusive park, 9 rms, 3 baths, oil; assessed $14,500; take $8,850; requires $1,200 cash; carry about $75 month. SUZANNE GEDNEY, 19 Purchase St. Tel Rye 671.

Rooms and Apts. To Let Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y.—Exclusive home, next First Church of Christ, Scientist, large, airy rooms; five minutes Fair; free parking. ZIMMER, 144-41 Sanford Ave.

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y., 8680 102nd St.—Two-room furnished suite, light housekeeping; parking space included. Tel. Virginia 9-3485. J. RODGER.

ROSE GARDEN APARTMENTS

WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS, 10 Min. to Grounds
FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 87-42 Elmhurst Ave.
Elmhurst, L. I. HA. 4-6067
1-2-3 Rooms, Private Bath, 2 Elevators
All new furniture. $1.50 per person and up per day. Mr. Robertson, Mgr. No dining room. No cooking. Recommend reservations in advance.

ROOMS TO LET

GREAT NECK, NEW YORK
—Comfortably furnished room with private bath; gentleman. Great Neck 1151.

Local Classified Advertising

REAL ESTATE — REAL ESTATE

This charming San Fernando Valley Estate, 15 min. from Hollywood, nestling in a setting of two and one-half acres of beautiful trees, lawn and flowers is completely enclosed with chain link fence. Plenty of room for stables, swimming pool, etc. House less than two years old, has three large bedrooms, three baths. Powder room is enhanced by delicate colors and indirect lighting. Copper roof and rock wool insulation assures comfort the year 'round. Master radio can be heard and controlled from every room and the patio. Large walnut trees shade the lighted badminton court. Barbeque pit has electrically operated spit. Paved parking area for 25 cars. The 38 full-grown walnut trees, in addition to fruit, palm and date trees lend an enchantment comparable to the Garden of Eden. Available completely furnished—$45,000.

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5 minutes' walk to station; a few vacancies of various sized apartments, 2 to 6 rooms. Every modern convenience, including new G. E. Refrigerators, new gas ranges, elevator attendants. Values obvious; rentals moderate. Representative on premises.

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APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 15 West 11th St.—June-Sept., 6-room, attractive apartment; sun; cool; very reasonable; reference. Stu 9-0024.

QUIET, cool, large one-room apartment with kitchenette and bath; June 15 to Sept. 15; $55; references required. Lombard Williams Co., 174 Newbury St., Boston. Ken. 1090.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

WOODHAVEN, L. I.—Upper floor; modern, detached 2-family; 5 light rooms plus alcove, sun porch; reasonable. VIR. 7-5161.

BEDDING

MARKS, bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized, remade. 431 Amsterdam Av. (80th), N.Y.C. TR. 7-8195.

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For Industrial—Business or Residential
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FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LOVING home with attention. Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 932 No. 5th Street, New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Floral Park 7483.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BARGAIN, beautiful brick residence, 3 baths, oil burner, pipe organ, restricted Normal Hill section, high elevation, wonderful view, built and occupied by owner, near subway and L. I. R. R. Price $25,500. Mortgage $15,000. HOWARD O. WOOD, 148-22 89th Drive, Jamaica, New York.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSE—Five large rooms, oil burner, extra lavatory, attached garage, garden, shade trees, 128 Stuart Street, Lynbrook, N. Y. Lyn. 2586.

HOUSES TO LET

LONG ISLAND—Well-furnished house, insulated, nice grounds, trees, screened porch; 3 minutes station; reasonable. Garden City 4816.

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TRiangle 5-2146

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
A vacation place of distinction, offers you comfort, enjoyment and refreshment; folder. MR. and MRS. E. F. ENGLE, Mgrs. Bantam Lake, P. O. Lakeside, Conn. Rates from $22.50.

BROOKSIDE INN on Lake Champlain, Westport, N. Y.—Mountains, private bathing beach; homelike, restful surroundings; single $20, double $17.50. MRS. RUBY DUPEE.

MAPLELAWN—A lovely home in the beautiful Litchfield Hills, welcomes guests for weekends or vacation; advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor. F. H. SMITH, RFD, New Preston, Conn.

MERRYMEETING IN MAINE
Advertised only in the Monitor. A quaint vacation place in the mountains, on a lake, near the sea. Our own fresh vegetables. Modern improvements. Weekly rates $17.50 to $25. Send for circular. D. S. DOOLITTLE, CAMDEN, ME.

BROOKSIDE DAIRY, Bennington, Vermont—Old New England Homestead; all modern improvements; excellent table; ideal vacation spot; reasonable rates.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, Baldwin, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

Rooms and Apts. To Let Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, N. Y., 42-20 Kissena Blvd.—Beautiful large cool room, twin beds; excellent location, reasonable. Falconet. Ind 3-4506.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 143-71 Ash Ave., Fl. 9-8461-J—Delightful rooms, private home, large porch; near church. Fair, transit. MRS. LEPHARDT.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. (C) 96 Locust Ave.—Apartment, private house, 1-4 rooms, kitchen, grounds, daily, weekly, reasonable.

"THE PINES"
Flushing, N. Y., 140-31 34th Ave. Fl. 9-9240—Charming mansion, large rooms, running water, private baths; spacious grounds; groups up to 25.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Bed-sitting room; breakfast-dinner; business woman; block from Church Ave. express. B. M. T. Pk. Buckminster 4-1856.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Tourists; R #1; clean, comfortable; $1.00 per person. 1605 Rhode Island Ave., N. E. Hobart 5865.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 178 Huntington Ave., Suite 10—Attractive, quiet rooms, near The Mother Church; elevator. MRS. McGRATH, Com. 0084.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Brighton Beach)—Large room, twin beds, facing ocean; reasonable. (Willinger) 417 Brightwater Court. DEwey 2-2149.

N. Y. C., 435 Fort Washington Ave. (180th)—unusual, homelike, front; near church, transportation; elevator, running water. DeCamp, Apt. 5-G.

N. Y. C., 251 West 92nd St. (Apt. 4-A)—Comfortable, light, airy studio room, adjacent bath; business woman; elevator apartment.

VISITING N. Y. C.? $1.00 daily, $6.00 weekly (private bath, kitchenette $12.50). Irma Thompson, 925 West End (105th). Academy 2-8182.

RUG CLEANING

RUGS EXPERTLY CLEANED
Stored, Altered, Dyed, Repaired. Fully Insured
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
67th Street, Corner Columbus Avenue, N. Y. C.
Trafalgar 7-6000

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AGRICULTURE college graduate, 15 years' experience fruit, vegetable work, capable wholesale, retail buyer, broad training shipping, storage, crop conditions, desires responsible position with concern handling perishable foods. Box X-38, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE; domestic athletic, sevens years' camp experience; experienced caring small children; wishes summer position mother's helper. Vir. 9-4834, W. W., 9119 120 St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD

THE MANOR, Long Lake, Naples, Maine—A delightful home for rest, study, recreation; June inducements. Write MRS. MENDELSOHN.

OAK BLUFFS, MASS. — Would like a few guests for summer cottage; restful; ideal for study. Alice Alma LeGall, 99-40 Bellaire Place, Queens, L. I., N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD WANTED

FOR lady, near N. Y.; study, recreation, canoeing; river or lake preferred. Write Box H-24, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SUMMER HOMES

DOVER-FOXCROFT, MAINE—Modern eight-room village residence on outskirts; fireplace, hardwood floors, large porch; facing river; 4-car garage; 100 feet from black road. MRS. B. A. PEAKES.

SUMMER RENTALS

GLOUCESTER, MASS.—Furnished 7-room, modern house; telephone, garage; boat. SEAMWOOD'S, 1 Colburn St., Tel. Gloucester 593 ring 4.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M., Author and International Lecturer, gives two BIBLE LECTURE COURSES in NEW YORK, on Thursdays, starting June 20th:—"Life of Jesus" at 3; and "John the Baptist and Simon Peter" at 7:45 P. M. Write 504 W 111, N. Y. C., or phone UNi. 4-6318 (pref. 8 to 10 A. M.).

JOIN OPERA CLASS for presentation. ROBERT MALONE, Carnegie Hall. COL. 5-9739, N. Y. C. Reasonable rates. R. C. A. Victor Individual Recordings.

STENOGRAPHY, private lessons hourly, $15 per month; 100 words per minute in two month. MISS HALE, TR. 7-7566, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH cash price for worn fur coats, sables, martens. I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34th (nr. 5th Ave.), N. Y. Wis. 7-7969. Don't fail to get our offer.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertising, phone 4-2560 Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DODGE-PLYMOUTH
Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
The Blue Ribbon Garage
INCORPORATED
283 Fairfield Ave.
F. C. Chase—Sales Manager

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
CORNER BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts — Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes — Christmas Clubs
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

DOYLE'S BAKERY
Chiffon Pies, Angel and Sponge Cakes
Nut Bread
376 Wood Avenue Dial 5-1185

WHEN YOU FRESHEN UP YOUR HOME
Use our consultation service
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
1009 BROAD STREET

MEIGS
FATHER'S DAY SPECIAL
Regularly $1.65 Meigs' shirts with the wrinkle-free collar
$1.39, Three for $4.00
HARKABUS
Bakery and Luncheonette
1081 BROAD STREET

It's Howland's
for your widest choice of
GRADUATION GIFTS
HOWLAND'S

FATHER'S DAY GIFTS *from* READ'S
will be shipped anywhere in the United States without charge.

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily, except Sunday, Wednesday, 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PONTIAC SALES AND SERVICE
New Model
Now on display
GREENWICH CAB COMPANY
TEL. 2600 OPP. RAILROAD STATION

Tel. 4000 Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Cohen Bros.
Fine Groceries and Fruits
Prime Meats, Selected Poultry and Sea Food
145 to 149 GREENWICH AVENUE

CONNECTICUT — GREENWICH (Continued)

Kepple & Kepple
Haberdashers to Gentlemen
277 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 402

Silent-Gas
REFRIGERATORS
THE GREENWICH GAS COMPANY

Have you seen the CLEMSON LAWN MOWER? See it and you will know what makes grass cutting easy work.
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 GREENWICH AVE. TEL. 605

FINCH'S PHARMACIES
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The Only Authorized Agents
for
ELIZABETH ARDEN TOILET PREPARATIONS
in Greenwich
34 East Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

Shortcake Biscuit
20c a dozen
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

"Immaculate Cleanliness for Your Protection"
Budget Beauty Salon
First 4 Days of the Week Only:
Shampoo and Finger Wave 50c
Permanent Waves $3.75 and up
ROOMS 43-44 at 902 Main Street
SAGE-ALLEN BLDG. Phone 6-3281

NEW and DIFFERENT!
Folding Alarm Clock for SUMMER TRAVEL
$4.00 and $7.00
We would like to have you come in and see this clock as well as our many other items.
J. C. HOWARD CO.
269 Trumbull St., "Where parking is easy"

MERIDEN

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware
Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 SO. COLONY STREET Phone 550

Our New Line of
Ladies' Dresses
now ready for inspection
New York Dress Goods Store

Fred Weber & Sons
Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry
39 Colony Street

BURKE'S SERVICE-CENTER
Norwalk Tires, Gasoline, Greasing and Road Service
9 Grove St., cor. Hanover 300

All types of attractive
SUMMER FURNITURE
Now on Display at
REED HOLROYD CO.

JEPSON'S BOOK STORE
47 Colony Street
Cards and Gifts for FATHER'S DAY and GRADUATION

COOL TROPICAL SUITS for Comfort
18.50 22.50 25.00
BESSE BOYNTON STORE

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

Now displaying our new line of
Summer Dresses
We invite your inspection
CHERNIACK CO.

SQUARE DEAL TAILOR
Cor. W. Main and Han. Sts.
LADIES' TAILORING
Now opportune time for summer fur repairing.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

CONNECTICUT — MERIDEN (Continued)

Distinctive Play Clothes
$1.95 to $7.95
THE SPORT SHOP
41 Colony Street

Rockwell Silver Company
RETAIL DEPARTMENT
Special gifts until June 26th.
Open again for summer sale July fifteenth
35 MAPLE STREET

MIDDLETOWN

COLDSPOT
The *Big Name* in Electric Refrigeration
Compare With Others Costing Up to $50.00 More
SEARS, ROEBUCK and Co.
343 Main St., Middletown, Conn.

Cleaning Dyeing
Pressing Altering
Repairing Relining
EMPIRE
Dyeing & Cleaning Co. Inc.
Middletown, Conn.
Phone 2860

Middlesex Beauty Salon
Try a
Zotos Permanent Wave
Shampooing, Finger-Waving, Marceling
Manicuring Hair-cutting
350 MAIN STREET TEL. 350

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL COMPANY
Coal-Coke-Wood-Oil
ELECTRIC FURNACE MAN COAL STOKER
GILBARCO OIL BURNERS
319 Main Street Middletown, Conn.

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's
303 Main Street New Britain

ART JONES
Men's Wear
33 West Main Street Phone 1158
New Britain, Conn.

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.

Antoine's
Coiffure Salon
HAIR DESIGNERS
191 Church St., New Haven, Conn.
PHONE 5-8363

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-5597. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BUY TIRES AT SEARS IN JUNE

On Sale Every Week All Month

Big reductions from list price on all sizes and qualities, when you trade your old tires for ALLSTATES.

ALLSTATE Tires are sold with a written guarantee by Sears. No uncertain terms, no questions, no arguments!

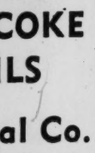
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 Grand Street Phone 3-0128

"blue coal"
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Citizens Coal Co.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

Maryland

BALTIMORE

ELINOR BEAUTY SHOPPE
Complete Beauty Service
Expert Operators
Moderate Prices



4710 Gwynn Oak Ave. Liberty 3842

Telephone LIBERTY 9273
THE HANANCRAFT SHOP
Printing—Engraving
Art Work—Offset Printing
Mimeographing
2526 Boarman Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Let
COLONIAL MAID LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
Help you handle your house cleaning problems this Spring
Expert Rug Cleaning
Univ. 2050 32nd and Falls Cliff Road

Barometers	Magnifiers
Binoculars	Opera Glasses
Field Glasses	Sun Glasses

HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

Phone Chesapeake 9374
Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3309-11 Old York Rd at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

BALTIMORE
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
LEXINGTON 6804 HEARST TOWER

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
BENJAMIN-MOORE & CO.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-18 Broadway Phone 4-1411

WHITNEY'S
SUMMERLAND — Where all your summer furniture and furnishing needs are shown with glamour and priced moderately. NOW OPEN.
FOURTH FLOOR

Muhlfelder's
85 NORTH PEARL STREET, ALBANY
Millinery—Shoes—Accessories
Wearing Apparel

DAVIDS
Smart Women's Apparel and Accessories
34 NORTH PEARL STREET

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064, 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Vacation Wear
For travel and resort wear or for just staying home these new, smart sport costumes will improve the enjoyment of recreation hours. See them
at McLEAN'S

See our new array of
SUMMER WEDGIES
They are exceptionally Beautiful and Smart
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 Court Street

ARTHUR M. LEONARD
Jeweler
Wedding nad Graduation Gifts
Prices to suit all purses
60 Court Street Estab. 1910

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

*** P * M * P ***
Home Made
Prepared Meat Products
Domestic and Imported Delicatessen and Home-Made Salads
122 COURT STREET
Just one-half block from Court House
2-9745 C. Siegrist

HANNAH CROWE
68 Chenango
Packables—Travel Dresses
Ken Classics—Cottons
All Styles

BARNES FLOWERS
90 Chenango Street

Wedding and Graduation Flowers
C. Stuart Mace 2-4045

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Cement, Lime, Plaster, Sewer Pipe, Flue Lining, Brick, Steel Products
SPRING COAL PRICES
Convenient Paying Plan
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO.
Roofing and Siding Applied
Asphalt and Asbestos
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURE IN SURE INSURANCE
BAXTER & PLATE
100 East 42 Street, New York City
Caledonia 5-6600 Yonkers 4888

Guernsey Milk
Commadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
Phone TUCKAHOE 1393

McCOMB AND McCOMB Cleaners-of-Fine-Rugs
A 9x12 Domestic Rug Shampooed for $5.00
SCARSDALE 205. TUCKAHOE 2035.
SCARSDALE, N.Y.

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

HATS
It's time to pick from our glorious garden of millinery.
DANIELL'S
114 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3282

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431, 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

E. A. MUCHOW, *Florist*
57 Allen Street GA. 3994
FLOWERS
From Greenhouses to You
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence, N. Y.

UNIVERSITY 3780
Dubonnet Beauty Salon
309 PARKSIDE AVENUE
Near Russell

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

L. HORA CLOCK CO.
Antique Clocks Rebuilt
To Original State of Perfection
Hall, Chime and French Clock Specialist
1558 Main Street GA 3860

CORTLAND

KALOS BEAUTY SHOP
Permanent Wave Special
$4.00 up
MR. & MRS. GARCINETTI
303 Newberry Bldg. Phone 2163

GLOVERSVILLE

for Graduates
Gowns, Dance Frocks
Dress Accessories
and
Delightful Groups of Pleasing Gifts
MARTIN & NAYLOR CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE

FARHART GARAGE
Sales Buick *Service*
The Best in Used Cars
Gloversville Phone 4034 Johnstown 646 Amsterdam 342

Burton Insurance Agency
Insurance Surety Bonds
Real Estate
Phone 2212 7 South Main Street

Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

Gifts for the Graduates
A. D. NORTON CO.
20 SOUTH MAIN STREET
Jewelers Since 1869

For the Graduate
GIFTS
Summer Frocks Graduation Dresses
Evening Gowns Playtime Wear
Underwear and Jewelry
Mildred Preston

ITHACA

Spring time is change time
Crankcase and T & D should be drained, flushed and refilled with Gulf Summer Lubricants.
Good Gulf Service *Goodyear Tires*
SERVICENTER, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Sts. Phone 2128

Interior and Exterior
DECORATING
Wallpapers—Paints—Shades
Venetian Blinds and Linoleums
R. F. SMITH
120-122 West State Street

JAMESTOWN

Anderson Cleaning Works
Expert Rug and Garment Cleaning
405 N. Main St. Phone 6146

IT'S SUMMERTIME
at **BIGELOW'S**
The Friendly Store
Handy to Chautauqua!
There's always a Pleasant Welcome Awaiting You

SUMMER COAL SALE
Coal Coke
Quality Fuels Only. All Fuels Under Cover. Order Now During Summer and Save Money on Next Winter Fuel Bill.
Market Street Coal and Coke Co.
38 Market Street Phone 5768

Vitalized Keystone Gasoline
Emblem Motor Oil
Red Star Lubrication Service, Inc.
Don Livengood, Mgr.
116 E. 4th St. Tel. 5708

CLARK HARDWARE COMPANY
A CLEAN HOUSE
Warm spring days—when Mother Nature is redecorating her home with new greenery—all remind us that house redecorating time has arrived!
CLARK HARDWARE CO. offers you a complete line of B. P. S. paints, varnishes and supplies

Spring Flowers
Help to make the home beautiful
NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
17 N. Main St. Phone 6888

Welcome to The Chautauqua Region
One of America's Summer Playgrounds
and welcome to
NELSON'S of Jamestown
Dept. Store of Specialty Shops
106-110 E. SECOND STREET

KENMORE

Garden Tools
Grass Seeds, Garden Seeds
Fertilizers
M. Dusel, Hardware
3147 Delaware Ave. RI. 9635
House Furnishing Paints, Plumbing
Electrical Supplies

OSBORN DAIRY
712 Military Road
RI 2946

Dairy Products for Every Meal

The New Air-Conditioned
ALCOBAR
(Opposite Municipal Bldg.)
Homemade Candies and Ice Cream
Luncheons—Dinners
Baked Goods—Pastries
Dairy Products
De 9760 2904 DELAWARE AVE.

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

KENMORE
(Continued)

Hoffman's Atlantic Service
Delaware and Shepard Avenue
CARBURETOR and IGNITION SERVICE
Phone De. 9895

LARCHMONT

Gracious Gifts of Enduring Beauty
Lottie C. Dillon
1930 PALMER AVENUE

BEACH TOGS
Slacks and Play Suits
Bathing Suits
THE ACCESSORY SHOP
1931 Palmer Avenue

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
Florsheim Shoes
for Men
X-Ray Fitting
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Wally Your Hairdresser
Creators of Coiffures
BEAUTY CULTURE
in All Its Branches
Cedarhurst 5283 462 Central Ave.

Dalsimer—Florist
We Specialize in Designing Wedding Decorations here and in the Metropolitan Area.
Far Rockaway—Cedarhurst

To Monitor Readers
We Repair Radios and Refrigerators
WESTMINSTER SALES & SERVICE
TEL. CEDARHURST 0291
513 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone FLushing 9-8626 daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Permanent Wave Specialist

White Hair Our Speciality
From $3.50
Zotos at $10.00
All Permanents include a re-permanent of ends at the end of three months.
Call Flushing 9-1115
SID'S
Your Hairdresser
Main St. and 38th Ave. Free Parking at Community Parking Space

TWEEDS
Haberdashers
Hatters
MANHATTAN SHIRTS 37-05 Main Street
KNOX HATS Ind. 3-2130

The little Swiss music box playing two of Mrs. Eddy's hymns, "Shepherd, show me how to go," "O gentle presence."

Books Cards Candy
THE LITTLE BROWN SHOP
41-09 Kissena Boulevard

ARTHUR BERGER CLEANERS
N. ROSS Mgr.
Fl. 9-0092
Inc.
Dyeing—Tailoring—Valet Service
FUR STORAGE and REPAIRING
Weaving
NORTHERN BLVD. AT 163RD STREET

WATCHES
The perfect Graduation Gift
Waterman Pens and Pencils
K. F. DIEHL
Expert Watch and Clock Repairing
41-47 Main St. Ind. 3-6226

Spring Cleaning Needs
Moth Closets — Tar Paper — Tar Bags — Camphor Flakes and Balls, and All Necessary Accessories, at
LOWERRE'S PHARMACY
Breyer's Ice Cream
149-24 41st Avenue FL. 9-1701

Boys' and Students' Graduation Clothing
Camp Equipment
MILLER & MACK
36-33 Main Street Open Evenings
FREE PARKING

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long-Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on Premises
41-24 156th St., Flushing, N. Y.
Phone Independence 3-5355

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
BAIER LUSTGARTEN, FLORIST, Inc.
139-18 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Theatre Ind. 3-4444-4445

Daily Specials
Seigers Open Shop Bakery
All Perishable Goods Refrigerated
BUY SEIGERS
and you BUY THE BEST
160-22 Northern Blvd. Fl. 9-4602

FLUSHING
(Continued)

Schwartz's
37-21 Main Street

GIFTS
FINE LAMPS
Lamp shades made and recovered
Lamps rewired
Telephone Ind. 3-7097

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bo 8-7863 10 to 12 daily, except Saturdays and Sundays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159th Street. REpublic 9-5360

JOHN KROEGER
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
DELICATESSEN-GROCER
Home Cooking Done on Premises
Daily Fresh Roasted Nuts
Free Daily Delivery
72-59 Austin Street BO. 8-5717

USEFUL GIFTS for FATHER JUNE 16
R. FISCHER—*Haberdasher*
107-08 Continental Ave. BO. 8-8589

Swington's
The Store Complete
Radio Repairs and Sales
Bo. 8-4700 72-20 Austin St.

Jack Boyd's
CITIES SERVICE GAS STATION
Acme Tires Lubrication, Car Washing, Power Prover, Simonizing
Queens Blvd. and Yellowstone Ave.
BO. 8-8501-2

FREEPORT

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
★
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

THE FASHION SHOP
Where Smart Women Buy
COATS—GOWNS—FURS
Alterations Free
67 So. Main St. Freeport, L. I.

Annette
Exclusive Sportswear
and Lingerie
50 So. Main St. Tel. Freeport 6263

Flowers
For Graduation
A. Adams & Daughters
53 W. Merrick Rd. Ph. Free. 2435

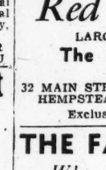
Select a
FATHER'S DAY GIFT
at
IRVING'S MEN SHOP
INCORPORATED
Clothier—Hatter—Haberdasher
80 So. Main Street, Freeport, N. Y.

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

Touch Father's Heart
Father's Day, June 16th
Yet, touch his heart with a smart, useful gift of apparel this time, for he has stood for many a touch all these years and he's bound to cherish a gift of something useful to wear.
Established 1884
ADOLPH LEVY & SON
FREEPORT, N. Y.

LEONARD SHOP
72 SO. MAIN ST., FREEPORT
Lingerie and Accessories
for the
Graduates

GREAT NECK



Dutchland Farms
Famous Foods
Delicious Ice Cream
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK 2229
Let's Go to Dutchland!

KATHLEEN
(Formerly Chapeau Bar)
Exclusive Millinery
Fishnets Wrap-A-Rounds
Bags to Match—Nylon Hosiery
123 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 5081

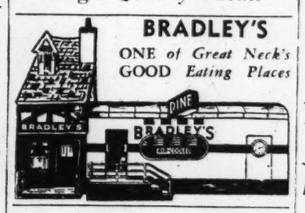
NASSAU BOOTERY
FINE Footwear
Specializing in Children's Shoes
(X-Ray Fitting)
Tel. Great Neck 2172 84 Middle Neck Road

GREAT NECK
(Continued)

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

Manhattan Food Stores
521 Middle Neck Road
Great Neck, N. Y.
Full Line
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Fresh Vegetables
High Quality Meats

BRADLEY'S
ONE *of Great Neck's* GOOD *Eating Places*



Community Service Station
Middle Neck Road, Next to Kenwood Apts.
Mobilgas
Socony Products
TEL. GREAT NECK 1013

RHODA SPORTSWEAR
Bathing Suits Slacks
Beach Apparel Playsuits
44 Middle Neck Road G. N. 2693

FATHER'S DAY, SUNDAY
Give Dad a Tie from
Barclay
Playhouse Theatre Building
OPEN EVENINGS GREAT NECK 4885

KREGEL'S CONFECTIONERY
LUNCHEONETTE

Specialize in Ice Cream
Moulds—Candies
Schrafft's Chocolates
81 Middle Neck Rd. Gt. Neck 150
Delivery Service

SPOTLESS CLEANERS
JUNE SPECIAL
Moth Proofing Free of Charge with Dry Cleaning
Will last one year
7 Station Plaza Great Neck 2153

BARROW MUSIC SHOPS
Pianos • Records • Radios
RADIO SERVICE
Great Neck 2015 Manhasset 1415
CAPEHART DISTRIBUTORS

Great Neck 1680
HARRIETTE LIGETY
— Corsetiere —
Ready made and to order
Girdles—All-in-ones—Brassieres
Brassieres from 1.00, Girdles from 3.98
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

IDEAL MEN'S SHOP
Jantzen Swim Trunks
Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks.
28 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 2002

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

Nancy Van Sant
Active and Spectator
SPORTS CLOTHES
Featuring McMullen Classics
Great Neck 4620 32 Station Plaza

W. T. GRANT CO.
Porch and Lawn Furniture
Cottage Furnishings
BEACH WEAR
50 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 1192

HEMPSTEAD

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
The Ideal Eating Place
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

RUBY LANE STORES
Specializing in Women's Sportswear, Curtains, Linens, Spreads
26 Main Street, Hempstead
58 South Main Street, Freeport

HESSE
Quality Chocolates
Delicious Ice Cream
Tasty Sandwiches
Home-Cooked Food
50 MAIN ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

CAMP OUTFITS
at Reasonable Prices
SCHEFF'S SPORT STORE
76 Main Street (next to State Theatre)
Open Evenings

NEW YORK
Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

Hempstead 255 Super Quality

HEMPSTEAD FOOD CENTER
16 MAIN STREET
Meats—Poultry—Sea Food
Groceries—Fruit—Vegetables
GAME IN SEASON

HEMPSTEAD
Garden City

Marcel from Paris Inc.

Distinctive Hairdressers
Eugene Bollotte, Manager
169 7th Street
Hempstead 7243

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
"WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK"
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
TWIN Hammond ORGANS
Afternoons 2to5 Evenings 8to11.15

HOLLIS

Best's Bakery
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

HUNTINGTON

JAMES & HAWKINS
INC.
276 Main Street
HARDWARE • PAINT
HOUSE FURNISHINGS

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Day Telephone HAvemeyer 4-3700
Established 1895
LENIHAN
Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—INdependence 3-4358

QUEEN'S
Retail Furrier
FUR STORAGE
Repaired Restyled
11 Years in Jackson Heights
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

Remember Dad on Father's Day
Geo. L. Brown
HABERDASHER
35-63 82ND ST., JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I.

DINNER BELL RESTAURANT
INC.
SOUTHERN MENUS
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
11:30 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.
Private Parties and Wedding Parties Accommodated in Colonial Room
83-02-37TH AVENUE HAV. 4-8080

RUBIN'S

Paints and Hardware
Clean up time for your House and Garden
SUPPLIES AND TOOLS
8107 NORTHERN BLVD. HA. 9-0176

FIELDS
LADIES'—BOYS'—GIRLS' and INFANTS' WEAR
82nd Street Grand and 4th Aves.
Next to Colony Theatre Astoria

Stanley's **FURS STORAGE**
Made to Order, Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at reasonable prices.
76-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. NE. 9-8650

The Home of Smart
MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
37-47 82ND STREET and 45-01 GREENPOINT AVENUE
Open Evenings

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

JAMAICA

J. KURTZ & SONS
162-24 JAMAICA AVENUE
Corner N. Y. Blvd. Opp. Merrick Theatre
FURNITURE—RUGS—RADIOS
APPAREL
Charge Accounts—24 Months to Pay
OPEN EVENINGS

NEW YORK
Long Island

JAMAICA
(Continued)

WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
Imported and Domestic Delicacies
Home Cooked Foods
172-35 HILLSIDE AVENUE
Phone: REpublic 9-7088. Orders Promptly Delivered
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

BUY AT THE
RUBY LANE STORES
and save money
Quality merchandise at consistently low prices
162-04 JAMAICA AVENUE

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0188
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

LYNBROOK

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED

Koppers Coke	Coal White-Red	Fuel Oil

BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

For Father's Day
Gifts
Greeting Cards
WALTER S. MILLER JR.
64 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y. Lyn 537

Remember Dad, Father's Day
JUNE 16th
Manhattan dress or polo shirts, Interwoven hose, Swank jewelry, ties, Paris suspenders.
I. Jacobson & Son
21 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

CHARLES KRULL
Plumbing
Steam, Gas and Hot Water Heating—Oil Burners
65 First St Phone Lyn. 3423

MANHASSET

Wright Hardware
MANHASSET
Long Island's Finest Hardware Store

An Invitation to Be Beautiful
Permanent Waving
by
ANTHONY and JEAN
Manhasset 1040 481 Plandome Rd.

Special Millwork, Lumber and Trim
HENRY J. LUNDE, Inc.
51 Manhasset Ave., Manhasset 810

Plumbing and Heating
Oil Burner Service
Master Kraft Oil Burner
M. E. PELER
69 Plandome Road Manhasset 153

PATCHOGUE

The New Miracle of Gasoline
Chemistry
Premium Gas
Yet it sells at regular prices
NU-BLUE SUNOCO
ART EGAN'S SERVICE STATION
427 EAST MAIN ST. PHONE 1334

QUEENS VILLAGE

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
223-05 HEMPSTEAD TURNPIKE
PRIMROSE 2212
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON
Confidential Charge Accounts

Fishman's
We Buy Old Gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-3335

IRV and LEW
KNOX HATS
ARROW SHIRTS
217-21 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-10129

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellaire

NEERGAARD MOTORS
SALES Ford SERVICE
RENEWED GUARANTEED
Hempstead and 90th Ave. Hollis 5-0020
Used Cars
Hempstead Ave. and Springfield Blvd. Hollis 5-3200

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
134-01 94th Avenue
Jamaica 6-7900
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

JOHN LUCK
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-4001

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture
Reupholstering—Draperies
Slip Covers
8715 115th Street Vir. 7-0699
(Near Jamaica Avenue)

GIFTS GALORE AT RUMMEL'S
Gifts for
Father's Day
E. D. RUMMEL
Jeweler and Optician
116-19 Jamaica Ave.

Chertow Luggage Shop
Suitcases—Ladies' Handbags
Umbrellas—Novelties
Billfolds—Key-tainers
Initials Stamped Free on All Leather Goods
115-17 Jamaica Ave. Virginia 7-0624

Treadeasy
Wilbur Coon
Matrix
Edward's Shoes
for Children
Paramount Shoe Shop
111-21 JAMAICA AVENUE

Vir. 7-3247 -8
Hygrade Upholstering Co.
Custom Made Slip Covers
Full line of
Lamps—Tables
Occasional Furniture
102-57 Jamaica Ave., cor. 104 St.

EMRUS, HAIRDRESSERS
Phone VIrginia 7-3042
The Salon of Distinction
Stylists
MISS EMILY, MR. VINCENT
118-12 JAMAICA AVENUE
Formerly of Fifth Avenue

WONDER DAIRY
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
112-15 JAMAICA AVENUE
For Service Phone Vir. 7-6704

POPPE'S
Enjoy our Delicious Ice Cream
At Our Modern Fountain
110-21 Jamaica Ave.
Rich. Hill 2-9689

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
House Furnishings
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., corner 116th Street
Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8636—8637

LIPSCHUTZ
Stationers
TOYS
TYPEWRITERS
GREETING CARDS
114-10 Jamaica Ave. Cleve. 3-9067

The Razor Cut
Shaping—Styling
Wella Permanent Waving
Expert Permanent Waving
ONA'S BEAUTY SALON
117-10 Hillside Ave., R. K. O. Bldg.
VIRGINIA 7-9767

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—
I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Boulevard
Telephone Virginia 7-1118

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Huettinger's Beauty Salon
Hair Stylist
8515 Jamaica Avenue
Three 50c Items for $1.00
Machineless Permanent Waves—$3.50
Cut Hair Bought
VIR. 7-2320

PARKWAY Specialty Shop
Corsets—Lingerie—Gloves—Hosiery
80-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-1380
Heady and Tremmel

ICE CREAM
for
SUMMER DAYS
FRED. KLIEFUSS
9519 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-9778

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TEL. R. V. C. 438
THE RUG STORE
New Summer Rugs for indoor as well as outdoor use.
BESSIE WOLFF, Prop.
274 MERRICK RD.

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
290 Sunrise Highway

Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
BATHING SUITS
and Sportswear
9 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

WHITE HATS
at the famous Bobben price
$1.89
BOBBEN SHOPS
268 MERRICK ROAD

ST. ALBANS

Vincent's Beauty Salon
201-16 Linden Boulevard
Tel. La. 8-3552
WHERE THE PROMISE IS PERFORMED
Characteristic Coiffure. Individual Hair Cuts. Costume Permanent Waving. Manicuring

HUDSON CUrtis 8314
WOOD MOTOR SALES
At the Entrance to Southern State Parkway
Foch Blvd and Fostermeadow Rd.
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.

WOODHAVEN

Karlson's Flower Shop
Flowers wired anywhere
Member F. T. D.
Oscar W. Karlson
8411 Jamaica Avenue

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms Inc.
Direct from Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393

"Service that Satisfies"
CHELSEA
Fireproof Storage Warehouses, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
A Complete Line of New Furniture
OAkwood 3434 27 So. 6th Ave., Mt. Vernon

SHOP AT
Treasure Aisle
for your Gifts and Furniture
59 South Fourth Ave.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Phone Fairbanks 4-4724

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
*
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

Leab & Meyers
Oldest Established Jewelers in Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 6143 7 Gramatan Ave.

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
Vogels Shoe Store
88 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

60 Shops under One Roof including an Up-to-Date
BEAUTY SHOP and TEA ROOM
SCHOONMAKER'S
Department Stores
Newburgh and Beacon, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH
(Continued)

Moe Meyer Store

Millinery
87 Water St.
Newburgh, N. Y.

Refresh with
C. F. S. MILK
Phone 2820 for a friendly service
210 Mill Street

ROSNER'S
Office, Bank and School Equipment
Typewriters—Adding Machines
Commercial Stationers
35 Second St., Newburgh, N. Y.

TYDOL VEEDOL — GOODRICH TIRES
ROBERT FULLERTON
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Tel. 760 325 LIBERTY ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

HIGHLAND
ICE CREAM CO.
326-328 Robinson Ave.
Newburgh, N. Y. Phone 3539

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE CAN SUPPLY OFFICIAL REG'N CAMP OUTFITS

FOR OVER 150 OF THE PRINCIPAL CAMPS IN THE EAST, THROUGH McCARTHY AND SIMON, INC., OF NEW YORK CITY.
LIEBMAN'S
OUTFITTERS TO CHILDREN
Tel. NEW ROCHELLE 2770
510 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Annuals - Perennials
Sturdy Plants for Your Garden
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
Grant's Greenhouses
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT, N. Y.

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

I. B. COHEN
Gabardine and Palm Beach Suits
Slax Sets
507 Main Street

Judith Rochelle
(Formerly Gregory's)
Specialists in Feminine Apparel
COATS—DRESSES—SUITS
SPORTSWEAR
524 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms Inc.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8010

New Foundations of
SUMMER MESH
Girdles and Corselettes
$1.98 to $10.00
Agency for Camp Corsets
La Rose Shoppe
525 MAIN STREET (KRESGE BLDG.)

Coronet Tea Room
16 LOCKWOOD AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE
N. R. 10376 Private Parties

BALDWIN-WESTCHESTER, INC.
"Pianos Exclusively"
ARTHUR P. OLSEN, Pres.
490 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Tel. N. R. 8220—N. R. 1170

D. W. Simpson
Jeweler
GRADUATION AND WEDDING GIFTS
Oldest Established Jeweler on Main St.
496 MAIN STREET
LENOX

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Eckhardt-Berman Corp.
Furniture of Quality
3035-37 Third Avenue
Corner of 156th St.
Open Evenings
Phone Melrose 5-6640—5-6641

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEN'S WEAR
FATHER'S DAY
Specials on Ties, Shirts, Polo Shirts, Hosiery, Slacks, etc.
COLIN BROS.
958 Flatbush Ave. BU 2-1176

COAT STORAGE
Any Garment Stored for only $1.00
($50.00 Insurance — 2% for higher amounts)
Complete Cleaning and Tailoring Facilities
Unit System Laundry Corp.
866 De Kalb Avenue NEvins 8-6400

Printing A Quality and Service that Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2425
Deliveries any part of U. S. A.

MOVING and STORAGE
Local and Long Distance
Estab. 1874
L. CURTH & SONS
244-250 Marion St. GLenmore 2-2040
Insured Carriers

FREDA BEAUTY SALON

274 75th Street
Shore Road 5-9449

TEXACO FIRE-CHIEF GASOLINE
Lubrication
FIRESTONE TIRES
Autolite Batteries
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED
Conscientious Repair Work
PARADE GROUNDS SERVICE
CONEY ISLAND AVENUE AT CATON

Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600. Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TRUSERVICE PAINTERS & DECORATORS, INC.
PAINTING . . . DECORATING
FLOOR SCRAPING
Interior and Exterior
also
PAINT SUPPLIES
1175 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx, N. Y. C.
UNderhill 3-5804

Watch our Week-End Specials for Money Saving Values
HUDSON VIEW MARKET
Braunschweiger Brothers
High-Grade Meats, Poultry, Sea Food and Pratt's Frozen Fruits and Vegetables.
510 West 187th Street
Near Ft. Washington Ave., New York City
Wadsworth 3-1861—1850
Orders Called For and Delivered

GEORGE SEAMON
Prime Meats
Philadelphia Poultry
Jersey Pork Sea Food in Season
1706 Amsterdam Avenue
Between 144th and 145th St. Ed 4-8395

DEVONSHIRE
Beauty Salon
Specializing in Permanent Waving
3 ITEMS $1.00 ALL WEEK
2868 Broadway Phone
Bet. 111th and 112th St. UN 4-7377

Staten Island

PORT RICHMOND

PRINTING
Commercial, Club, Church, School
Westerleigh Press
1927 RICHMOND TERRACE
Port Richmond Gibraltar 2-2413

H. & L. SERVICE STATION
Grove Avenue, Near Richmond Ave.
Try our NU-BLUE SUNOCO
The New Miracle Gasoline
PARKING ACCESSORIES
Phone Gib. 2-1539

ST. GEORGE

Announcement
Ye Mayflower Restaurant
(formerly Greycourt)
62 WALL ST., ST. GEORGE
Phone Gib. 7-8538
Home Cooking Exclusively

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

PELHAM

PebMel
BEAUTY SALON
A few of our special Oil Shampoos will make your next Permanent Wave last longer and make your hair more beautiful and glossy.
133 Wolf's Lane Phone Pelham 1130
Near Sparks Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

PELHAM 1954
Wise Hardware Co., Inc.
129 Fifth Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.
House Wares—Devoe Paints
Practical Gifts
FOR PROMPT, EFFICIENT
Radio Service
Official Radio Manufacturer's Service
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS, WIRING
Call Licensed Electrician
Kolh & Crawford
WOLF'S LANE PELHAM 0792-3397

NEW YORK

PELHAM
(Continued)

Pelham Coal & Oil Co.
FUEL OILS — BLUE COAL
Repair service on all makes of oil burners. Vacuum cleaning of furnace and chimney.
SERVICE MAINTAINED 24 HOURS A DAY
Phones—Pelham 0500—New Rochelle 8850
Beverly 8860—Fairbanks 4-2420
GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms Inc.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 8010

PLEASANTVILLE

PHONE 1898
Pleasant Beauty Salon
Perfected Permanent Waving
No. 2 Wheeler Avenue
Pleasantville, N. Y.

PORT CHESTER

"Give Dad a Break"
Remember Father's Day
June 16
W. T. GRANT CO.
108 NO. MAIN STREET

NORGE
LOW-TEMP
Rollator Refrigeration
More power—more electric cold—more economy
FRANK C. ROCKEY
129-131 North Main Street

POUGHKEEPSIE

FATHER'S DAY
SUNDAY, JUNE 16
Get His Gifts at
LUCKEY'S
and you'll get him what he would choose for himself.
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine Farms Inc.
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
718 Main Street BEACON
Phone 5399 No. Cedar St. Phone 197

VISIT
THE UP TO DATE CO.
FOR
Summer Wearables and Vacation Clothes
278 MAIN STREET

Delicious Pies
Fresh Strawberry Chiffon Pies
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main Street Phone 3503

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Main 2659 12 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

Harold R. Bruce, Pres.
Firman, Webb & Bruce Co., Inc.
Insurance Counselors
212 Wilder Bldg. Main 83
Established 1867 Seventy-two years of complete insurance protection and service in companies of proven financial integrity.

Beck
Cleaners—Dyers—Furriers
UNIVERSITY AVE. AT CULVER RD.
Insured Moth-Proof Cleaning

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
COKE—OIL
170 LYELL AVE. MAIN 18

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

PHOTOGRAPHY
Portraits — Enlarging and
Coloring — Copying
Commercial
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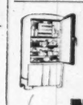
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

The Dominican Republic, on May 6th, issued a set of four stamps honoring Mother's Day and bearing as the central design a portrait of Julia Molina Vda Trujillo, mother of President Trujillo. On either side of the portrait are carnations and at the bottom is the inscription "Dia de las Madres 1940" or "Mother's Day 1940." The lower borders bear the inscription "Primera Madre de la Republica" or "First Mother of the Republic." The values of the set of four stamps include the 1c., green and dark green; the 2c., yellow and red; the 3c., yellow and brown, and the 7c., light blue and dark blue. The four stamps are of the same design and diamond-shaped.

This set of stamps recalls other stamps issued in honor of Mother's Day. The United States in 1934 issued a special stamp on which was pictured a reproduction of Whistler's "My Mother." During the same year Austria issued a special stamp in commemoration of the mothers of Austria on which was pictured a mother and child. In 1936 Austria again issued a stamp for Mother's Day picturing the "Madonna and Child" after the painting by Albrecht Dürer, and in 1937 a third stamp in

Dominican Republic Mother's Day Stamp.

photogravure picturing a mother and child. These three stamps were each 24 groschen in value.

Other countries have pictured mother and child on their stamps, and among these were Hungary in 1924, Czechoslovakia in 1919 and 1937, Surinam in 1931, Papua in 1933, Somaliland and Mexico in 1934, and France and Colombian Republic in 1937.

Stamps From Other Lands

Ecuador — The 50-centavos stamps of the 1938 Constitution series have been surcharged "20" in red with the additional overprint "Casca de Correos y Telegrafos de Guayaquil" (Building of Posts and Telegraphs of Guayaquil). These stamps are obligatory on certain classes of mail and the money raised by their sale is to be used in building the new post office in the city of Guayaquil.

Hungary—A single stamp similar in design to that used for the miniature sheet previously announced will soon make its appearance. The design of the stamp

Hungarian flood relief stamp

pictures a soldier aiding a family threatened by floods. The value is 20-fillers plus 50-f. and the money raised will be used to assist the population of the territories damaged by the recent floods.

Portugal—Two stamps are to be issued to commemorate the 600th anniversary of the independence of the country. The values are 40c and 75c.

Russia—The 1939 World's Fair stamps have been issued in imperforate form in honor of the 1940 World's Fair, although Russia has no exhibits at the current World's Fair.

Five stamps have been released honoring the liberation of the fraternal peoples of Western Belorussia and Western Ukraine. The values are the 10-k., 30-k., 50-k., 60-k., and 1-R. The designs picture scenes of the welcome accorded the Russian troops by the populace.

Yugoslavia—Four child welfare stamps have been authorized by the P. T. T. Ministry for circulation from May 1 to August 31, for the benefit of the Yugoslav Union for the Protection of Children. They are in two designs, the .50d plus .50d and the 1d. 50 plus 1d.50 picture children at play in the snow; the 1d. plus 1d. and the 2d. plus 2d. picture children on the beach.

A set has also been issued honoring the Balkan Entente.

United States

Designs for the forthcoming commemorative postage stamp to be issued in August and depicting the exploits and discoveries of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, the Spanish explorer who in 1540 explored a large portion of northern Mexico and journeyed through Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and Kansas, have not as yet been approved. As soon as the design is agreed upon it will be submitted to President Roosevelt for his approval. The first day of sale is expected to be at Albuquerque, N. M.

A resolution has been presented in the Senate authorizing the issuance of a special stamp for the observance of a National Aviation Day, the stamp to be placed on sale at Kitty Hawk, N. C., on August 19th next. The program of the Post Office Department for the current year has already been announced and it is doubtful if any more stamps will be added.

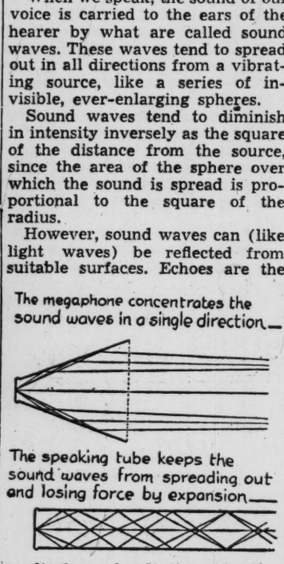
Did You Ever Wonder

How Speaking Tubes Carry Our Voice?

When we speak, the sound of our voice is carried to the ears of the hearer by what are called sound waves. These waves tend to spread out in all directions from a vibrating source, like a series of invisible, ever-enlarging spheres.

Sound waves tend to diminish in intensity inversely as the square of the distance from the source, since the area of the sphere over which the sound is spread is proportional to the square of the radius.

However, sound waves can (like light waves) be reflected from suitable surfaces. Echoes are the


The megaphone concentrates the sound waves in a single direction.—
The speaking tube keeps the sound waves from spreading out and losing force by expansion.—

result of sound reflection. Also like light, the angle at which sound is reflected from a smooth surface is equal to the angle at which it strikes the reflecting surface..

This fact about sound waves is used in constructing a megaphone. Speaking into the open small end of the hollow cone, the sound of the voice is prevented from spreading in all directions. Instead, the waves are reflected back and forth between the sides of the cone, which is so shaped that it tends to concentrate the direction of the sound waves in the direction the megaphone is pointed, with the result that the voice can be heard much farther than it could be without some such aid.

The speaking tube, used in homes and offices and in dictating machines, also uses the reflection of sound waves but in a different way than the megaphone.

In the speaking tube, the sides are parallel and (as in the megaphone) they serve to confine the sound waves originated by your speech instead of letting them lose force in expanding in concentric spheres. Unlike the megaphone, the speaking tube does not control the direction of the sound after it leaves the end of the tube.

In the speaking tube there is no loss in intensity of sound except that which is due to the friction of the sound waves against the walls of the tube. Consequently the speech is carried with relatively undiminished force from one end of the tube to the other and the voice may be heard over much greater distance than it can when the sound waves are unconfined.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Where Would You Find—

1. The Dark Continent?
2. The highest automobile road in the United States?
3. The capital of Saskatchewan?
4. El Morro?
5. Pomona Island?
6. The Garden State?
7. The capital of the Virgin Islands?
8. The nation whose flag bears a lateral yellow Latin cross on a blue field?
9. Cadiz?
10. Gila Cliff Dwellings?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Party Fun

Stick Buff

This is a variation of Blind-Man's Buff. One person, his eyes covered with a cloth, is placed in the center of a circle. He is given a long stick or ruler to hold. All the players in the circle hold hands and walk round him, singing some popular song as they go.

When the song is finished, they stop, and the one in the center extends his stick toward someone in the circle, who must hold the other end. Then the one in the center gives three cries, like "Oh," "Ee," "Ah," which the person at the other end of the stick must repeat in the same tone. Of course, he can disguise his voice if possible.

If the center person guesses the right name of the person imitating the calls, they change places. If not, the game continues as before, until the center person guesses correctly.—LaVerne S., Minneapolis.

Wide World Photos

Today's Racquet Is Laminated

(1) Here is shown how nine sheets of thin wood, selected for weight and strength, are bent cold around the form where they are glued to shape the handle and head of the racquet. (2) The laminated form is then run through a multiple saw which cuts it into separate racquets. (3) Some of the laminated structures after being removed from the bending and gluing machine. (4) Horace W. Hall, Harvard Forestry School wood technologist and inventor of the laminated tennis racquet, with a group of his best-grade frames.

How Research Aided Tennis

One of the oldest of ball games, tennis has kept pace with the changing times. Its equipment, like that of other sports, has been adapted to present day needs in which research and experiments have played a prominent part.

With players placing more emphasis on speed, it was apparent that a lightweight racquet had to be developed. Up until twenty years ago, the standard equipment was the single or three-piece ash frame. The chief handicaps, however, were distortion of the head under tight stringing and separation of throat piece from the bow after a short time when under hard use. Another difficulty was that strong lightweight racquets would not perform well, since the strong ash sticks were always heavy.

An answer to all these problems was found in the use of a multiply laminated structure, properly cross-banded and glued together, making for a stiffer and more durable wood than that of a single piece.

Chief credit for this discovery goes to Horace W. Hall, wood technologist at the Harvard Forestry School, who invented the 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9-ply laminated racquets with over 100 patent claims issued by the U. S. Patent office. In his many years of research he also found that the New England second growth ash is the toughest and strongest in the world.

Daily Quotation

ARE you in earnest? Seize this very minute.
What you can do or think you can,
Begin it.
Only engage and the mind grows heated;
Begin it and the work
Will be completed.

—GOETHE

Geographical Oddities

Giant California

Not long ago a merchant in Schenectady, New York, learned that a man who had left town owing him a small sum of money was working in a lumber camp near Smith River, California. Having a cousin in Andrade, California, the Schenectady merchant wrote him, requesting him to contact the man at Smith River and request payment of the bill.

In declining the request, the Andrade cousin wrote back: "I'm sorry, old man, but I find it impossible to comply with your request. Andrade and Smith River are both in California, but the distance between them is only about 20 miles less than the distance from New York City to Dubuque, Iowa."

Apparently the Schenectady merchant didn't realize that California has an area of 158,297 square miles, and is somewhat larger than Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine combined—plus 2,069 square miles, into which Delaware would lack only 301 square miles of fitting.

In Lighter Vein

Usually

"There's no batter but gets struck out," says a baseball reporter. Wrong! Pancake batter makes a hit whenever it comes to the plate.

There's a Difference

"The man who runs that store has the right idea, all right."

"How so?"

"He advertises: 'Bag pipes and musical instruments.' "—Montreal Star.

Ye Olde Time Eating

I remember, I remember
When we didn't think of looks
And we dined within the kitchen
For there were no breakfast nooks.

Icy Rebuke

A latecomer to the circus performance was fussily pushing his way to a seat.

"Did I tread on you, old man?" he remarked, as he saw one of the audience wince.

"It must have been you, I'm afraid," was the reply. "All the elephants are in the ring."—Tit-Bits.

Giving Him His Choice

The seedy individual entered the bank in the grand manner. In his grimy hand he held a cheque for sixpence. He approached the cashier's window and presented the cheque with a flourish.

"Here, my good man," he said loftily, "you will kindly cash this for me. And, mind you, I haven't all day to wait."

The cashier glanced up. He took the cheque, examined it, then reached into the change drawer.

"How will you have it?" he asked. "Heads or tails?"—Tit-Bits.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Seeds of Peace

Seattle, Wash.

Several years ago, a woman in America sat by her radio listening to an overseas broadcast. It originated from an ancient town and it included a service from the beautiful cathedral and the posting of the evening watch. For more than a thousand years, at the curfew hour, the watchman has appeared in the town square, clad in his official garb (a tricorne hat and smock-like coat) and blown his horn, thus signalling the townspeople to lock their doors and stay safely inside until morning.

The American woman was so impressed she wrote a warm letter of appreciation to the sponsors across the sea telling of the enjoyment the broadcast had given her. In the meantime the townspeople had received many letters from America thanking them for their broadcast, but this one pleased them most. It was read to the congregation of the cathedral and to several large town gatherings until nearly ten thousand people had heard its friendly message. In turn they sent their new friend several books telling more of their customs and she in turn told her townspeople of the heart warming experience that has been hers. Thus are the seeds of peace sown.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

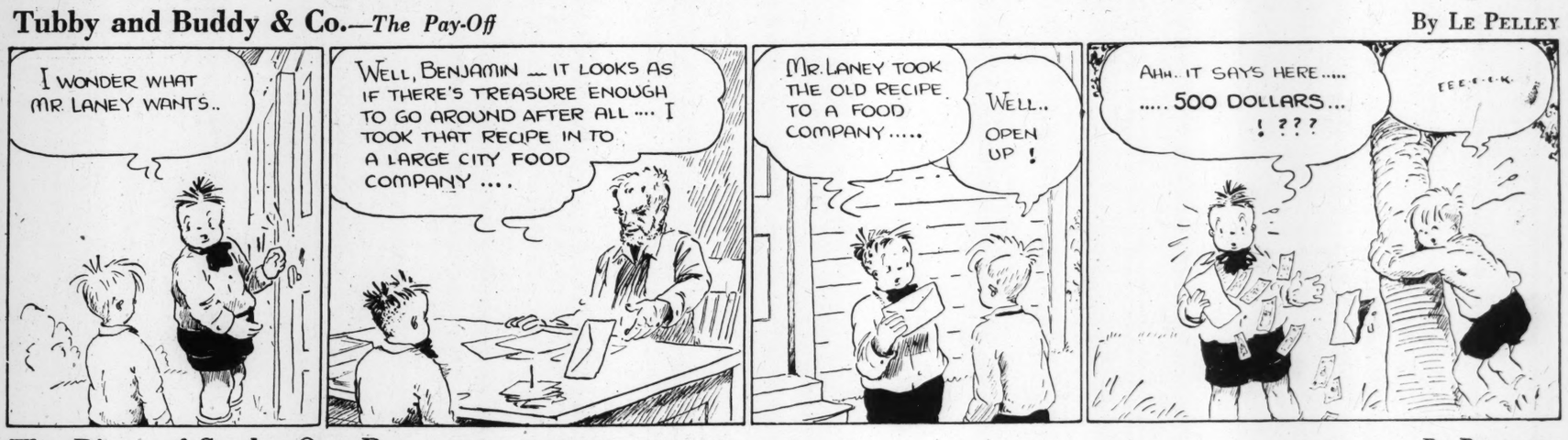
1. Africa.
2. The Mount Evans highway in Clear Creek County, Colorado, which rises to an altitude of 14,260 feet.
3. Regina.
4. The ancient Spanish fortress in Puerto Rico, built 400 years ago by Ponce de Leon.
5. The largest of the Orkney Islands, north of Scotland; its southern coast line is on Scapa Flow.
6. New Jersey.
7. Charlotte Amalie, formerly St. Thomas.
8. Sweden
9. A province of southwestern Spain; also its capital city.
10. A national monument in Gila National Forest, southwestern New Mexico; accessible only by pack train.

Transforming Toil

When toil becomes free it is transformed into work; and when work becomes spontaneous and instructive, it is transformed into play. The toiler is a slave; the workman, a freeman; the man who plays, an artist.—Hamilton Mabie.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Pay-Off*

By LE PELLEY


I WONDER WHAT MR. LANEY WANTS..
WELL, BENJAMIN — IT LOOKS AS IF THERE'S TREASURE ENOUGH TO GO AROUND AFTER ALL .... I TOOK THAT RECIPE IN TO A LARGE CITY FOOD COMPANY ....
MR. LANEY TOOK THE OLD RECIPE TO A FOOD COMPANY.....
WELL.. OPEN UP !
AHH. IT SAYS HERE..... ..... 500 DOLLARS... ! ? ? ?
EEE-E-E-K

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*All He Heard Was "Bone!"*

By RODGERS

"Hey, come back here!" I barked at the strange little dog this morning—
"I have a bone to pick with you!" "A bone?" he said, "Oh, boy! Lead me to it!"
"What?" I wagged, "oh-I meant--er-ah-well-right this way-"
"I think I have one buried about here," I said as I started digging—
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Reparation and Reward*

By THE HAGERS

HIZALOR
"FITZ-MAURICE, TED AND I AGREE THAT IF YOU'RE GUILTY, SO ARE WE.
WE TRIED OUR BEST TO WIN THAT RACE, BUT THE TE-WA'S WAVES TOOK SECOND PLACE."
THE DUCKLINGS' FLOAT AND LILLY'S CHAIR WE HELPED FITZ-MAURICE DRAKE REPAIR.
THOUGH WE LOSE RACES, HE CONTENDS WE TAKE FIRST PLACE IN WINNING FRIENDS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Commencement Without Ivy

Platitudes are not enough, when commencement time comes round.

The listeners are young in years. But they are likely to be even a little too old in skepticism.

"Old stuff" doesn't "go." If you haven't got the answers you'd better not face the questions—unless you're prepared to tell the questioners what they should have been told for years: that they have to find their own answers; that every generation has to do it; that looking to someone else to do it is what sets up Hitlers and Mussolinis as national oracles.

It had become something of a fashion for elders to agree with graduates that the world into which they were entering should be a better one. Conscious of its own mistakes or lethargy the "responsible" generation sought to make amends too often by trying to work out—on paper—the salvation of youth.

And youth, like a young robin, has seemed to insist that this was an elders' especial task: "What sort of world is this where there are no jobs for graduates?" "What are we going to do?" "How am I going to build a career in this kind of world?"

Thus ran a chorus of partly wholesome discontent. It said that its own members intended to do something to remedy a bad job. Throughout the so-called depression years, it was difficult for youth to make good that intention. So difficult that part of its endeavor was diverted into ineffective radicalism and negative pacifism.

Demands that "economic royalists" make sacrifices to the common good may have been all very well. They required the accompaniment of proof that those demanding the sacrifices were themselves willing to make equal ones. Possibly in other years there seemed little opportunity to prove it. But in 1940 there is every opportunity.

President Roosevelt's speech on Il Duce's war declaration was a commencement address. The moment was historic. Every point of the message was sharpened by events. These events speak directly to young men and women in all free countries. They open to them an opportunity to take their part in making a better world. Their first effort must be to preserve the world as they have known it—a good world, after all, compared with that promised by the aggressors.

Through campus gateways are marching thousands with entire careers yet before them. As beneficiaries of freedom they have this immediate opportunity, this sacred trust—to hold within themselves the "first line of defense" against forces of violence and nihilism. Neither platitudes nor skepticism are enough for this battle. The needed armor is moral alertness.

Let it be seen that the promises of "isms" have been drugs to lull free men into submission; that totalitarian criticisms of representative government, of the economics of free nations, of their social organizations, are not meant to educate but to undermine. Let it be noted that the propagandists of violence do not tell us where their systems are better but only where ours are weak. Let us be aware that their purpose is to promote schisms between groups, among individuals and within the thinking of each individual.

Then let the understanding of democratic methods and ideals ward off these cunning suggestions. Let faith discipline skepticism, a readiness for sacrifice check-rein suspicion.

In darkened lands youth, at first duped, is now conscripted to serve one-man notions of "reform" through sheer destruction. This should tell more than the words of any commencement address can. If the lesson is heeded the youth of America, forewarned and forearmed, can succeed in building a better world on sound and familiar foundations.

Gangsterism

The action of a Panama columnist in starting a fund as reward to the first Allied aviator to shoot down one of Mussolini's sons should be rebuked. The persons who so readily have contributed the nucleus of $100 are by that much supporting gangsterdom.

Gangster warfare is what the Allies are opposing. Gangster warfare follows in a general way the barbarous methods of gangster lawlessness which has expressed itself in this era in such crimes as kidnaping for ransom and murder for financial gain. To take revenge on the families of those who offer opposition is a gangster trick of the lowest kind.

If opponents of totalitarian gangsterism stoop to the employment of terrorization through threats to kinsmen, then they forfeit their position as guardians of the law and become, themselves, but rival gangsters. Fortunately a far better spirit prevails among the fighting forces.

Traffic Relief for Boston

The culmination of fifteen years' study is seen in the $20,000,000 six-year program of projects adopted by Mayor Tobin's Traffic Conference as a basic program for traffic relief in Boston. The next and most important step is to obtain the approval of the Legislature along with the necessary help from State highway funds.

Legislators need not look beyond the recommendations for a central elevated highway encircling the downtown shopping districts to realize that vision is represented in the program for an express route to connect north and southbound arteries out of Boston. Last November, The Christian Science Monitor in a series of articles, placed the elevated roadway first in the list of recommended improvements. It takes this opportunity to re-emphasize that the elevated highway must be basic to any campaign promising permanent relief from congestion.

Of primary importance, also, are the Dover-Street widening, improvement of Blue Hill Avenue, and the building of a new northern artery over Rutherford Avenue into Chelsea with connections to Newburyport Turnpike.

The earnestness and vision with which Boston has undertaken its 1940 traffic relief drive and the urgency of smooth traffic flow should encourage State legislators to help the city where help is most needed, namely financial assistance.

The Willkie Boom

The phenomenal rise of Wendell Willkie as a political candidate continues. According to the Gallup poll he now stands second in popular appeal among the Republicans. He has come from 3 per cent to 17 per cent on this poll in the last month. If the tide of public demand for his candidacy continues to mount the convention may find it hard to resist.

Senator Robert A. Taft is generally rated as the favorite among delegates and party leaders and Thomas E. Dewey is still far ahead of Mr. Willkie in popular appeal. But the latter has proved strong where he was considered weak—in popular appeal. Labeled a Wall Streeter and public utilities magnate he has proved almost a home-spun, log-cabin type of campaigner, with a spark of humor and the common touch which draws instant response from audiences. He offers Republican leaders who thought they might have to take Dewey because of his popular appeal a very attractive alternative.

But possibly the most important factor in the Willkie boom has been his foreign policy. Weeks before the present crisis, when other candidates were emphasizing their isolationism, he came out strongly for supporting the Allies. Now that popular opinion has swung so far in the same direction under the impact of the Nazi military machine, more and more Republicans or independents who dislike Roosevelt's domestic policies consider Willkie the only Republican they could support. By the time the Philadelphia convention meets this sentiment may be decisive.

Barber Shop Accord

Don't quit your barber or your vegetable man merely because Mussolini has thrown in with Hitler. He may be quite in the same boat as the organ grinder in London who put a sign on his hurdy-gurdy reading: "I am British and the monkey is from India."

Even though he may have had, up to now, a sort of admiration for the head of his native land's government, the average American of Italian descent or birth doesn't care much for the awkward situation into which Signor Mussolini has placed him. He is against war and against Hitler. He knows where American sympathies lie and he has felt rather glum ever since Italy went into the war on the Nazi side.

A row of Italian barbers were plying razor and shears in unsmiling silence last Monday evening in a suburban Boston shop. The air was tense. Bulletins came over the radio now and then about what Italy intended to do. But there was no comment from the men in white coats. Suddenly in breezed a customer who shouted: "Viva Mussolini!" All the barbers laughed. A puzzled customer asked: "Who's that?" "Oh," explained the barber, "that's Malakastra. He's an Albanian."

Workers Behind the Guns

The attitude with which all the working classes in Great Britain are throwing themselves into the war presents a striking contrast with that of many of them between 1914 and 1918. Then, among large sections of the workers, there were doubts and misgivings, and fears of exploitation. Today there is overwhelming evidence of the conviction that this fight is their fight, and that everything for which organized labor has stood throughout its history is at stake.

More than that, they understand that the struggle is not only for their own rights and liberties, but also for that kind of internationalism which has peculiarly appealed to the British labor movement. Mr. Ernest Bevin, the powerful trade unionist who is now Minister of Labor, made his first appeal as a member of the Government to his old comrades on grounds larger than national grounds. "I am an internationalist," he said, adding that one reason why he as a trade unionist took office was because the labor movement was being internationally destroyed and its members on the Continent were being imprisoned and tortured.

In Britain it is no small thing that a trusted trade-union leader should ask his followers to discard the narrower conception of trade unionism. In the last war there were endless disputes about the dilution of labor and the restrictive rules established by collective bargaining; there were strikes and threats of strikes which gravely hampered output. There are no signs of such reluctance to press on with the industrial speed-up today. All appear conscious that there are heavy arrears to be made up, that there is not a moment to lose, and that this is a war in which speed on the fighting front depends on speed in the factories.

The Bookshelf

Between Two Wars

If Europe failed to find a new basis for settlement after a twenty-five-year search, it was partly because the leaders in the attempt were either practical politicians incapable of conceiving a new order, or else theorists incapable of reducing their new order to practical politics. As to the limitations of the practical politician, there is probably little to be done about the matter. But it is usually possible to instill a little practical wisdom into the idealist, and this is the task that Arnold Wolfers has undertaken in his careful and eminently impartial study of British and French policy in the period that landed both countries in an appalling catastrophe.

Fundamentally BRITAIN AND FRANCE BETWEEN TWO WARS (New York: Harcourt Brace. $3.75) is a story of conflicting points of view between the only two major victors of the World War to accept responsibility for the subsequent peace. Professor Wolfers does not pretend to unearth new elements in the British and French policy, but the mere narration of all the relevant factors from a scrupulously detached approach is an amazing story of ruinous persistence in cross purposes. United, Britain and France could almost certainly have averted a war with Germany. Disunited, they were just as certain to bring it about.

* * *

Yet the author shows the apparent reasonableness of both points of view at the outset—the French realization that the German army even in defeat was still formidable, so that permanent guarantees of security were vital to France; the British view that the easing of the treaty limitations on Germany would make the Germans more ready to fall in with a new and more peaceful Europe.

Had the third major victor, the United States, intervened to swing the balance over to the one side or the other, the deadlock might have ended in time to hold off the calamity. Failing that, the last six years found France in desperate straits, having failed to obtain the Anglo-American guarantees she tried for at Versailles; having lost the guarantees for reparations and an unarmed Rhineland, while, for one reason or another—partly Britain's coolness to the scheme—the Continental bloc of small nations she had established as a check to Germany was beginning to disintegrate.

* * *

Britain, still clinging to appeasement, and still supposing that changes in Germany's favor on the Vistula and Danube could be made without affecting British interests, ran into the very center of the maelstrom of danger before she changed her course. Between France's uncontrollable fear on one side and Germany's passionate resentment on the other, Britain had found that every step she took to ease the one doubly aroused the other.

An actual plan for settlement in Europe was not essential to Professor Wolfers' study, but the author furnishes one, and on the whole a disappointing one. He finds little prospect that the pro-Leaguers would ever have met with success. "As long as there are many great sovereign powers in Europe," he thinks, "a balance of power is the only available alternative to the domination of one nation or of one group of nations over the others." Close union and co-operation between Britain, France, Germany, and Italy must, he says, be the basis for any pacification of the Continent. If the author had looked beyond this four-power formula of the discredited age of power politics to some modification of sovereign powers in the interest of a new world order he might well have turned his valuable material to more helpful account.

H. J. S.

From Attic to Living Room

A Day at the County Seat

Once a year, in June, my grandfather drove to the county seat to pay his taxes. Grandmother and I went with him. It was eighteen miles over there and we made the trip each way in four hours unless the roads were muddy or the weather too hot for the horses.

The morning we left we got up before daylight. While Grandmother cooked breakfast, Grandfather and I fed the team and curried them.

Grandmother fixed a lot of breakfast when we were going on an all-day drive like that. She would fuss at Grandfather and me because we didn't eat more.

"Menfolks need big meals," she would say.

"That's right, Mama. You remember that some morning when we have lots of time."

"Shame on you, Papa; you always have plenty to eat," she would say.

While Grandmother cleaned up the breakfast dishes, Grandfather and I harnessed the team and drove the phaeton around to the front of the house. I held the reins while Grandfather went in and changed his clothes.

When Grandfather and Grandmother came out of the house they looked very grand. His suit was brown and had a swallow tail. Grandmother's hat had an ostrich plume on it and over the hat she wore a scarf that was tied under her chin. Her coat was black and short and double-buttoned down the front. She always wore a long dress that was full and flared at the bottom. Sometimes she carried a tiny black parasol.

* * *

As they stepped off the porch he took hold of her arm. I sat in the seat, straight, gripping the reins with both hands, being very careful to see that the horses did not take a step when Grandfather helped Grandmother into the phaeton. As soon as she was seated and Grandfather had wrapped the robe around her, he climbed into the front seat with me.

When we got to the county seat we always drove past the courthouse the first thing. Grandmother would say:

"There are those fool cannons. It makes me mad every time I see them. Why don't they pull them away and put a nice flower bed in there?"

Grandfather would laugh.

"Maybe they don't want to spend the taxpayers' money."

He knew what she would say when he said that.

"Fiddlesticks! It'd be the first time, if they didn't."

* * *

Grandmother spent the day with a friend when we went to the county seat. They had known each other since they were little girls. As soon as we let Grandmother out, we drove to the livery stable, left the team, and walked up to the courthouse square.

The courthouse was built of brick and was two stories high. It was the biggest building I had ever seen. The cannon were on the south side of the square, one on each side of the walk. There was a pyramid of black cannon balls in front of each cannon. The walk led from the street, where there was a long iron hitch-rack, to a porch and the main door to the courthouse.

We always went first to the County Treasurer's office. After Grandfather had paid his taxes, the Treasurer invited us to come inside and see the office. There was a big vault there. Sometimes Grandfather asked the Treasurer so many questions I felt sorry for him. He wanted to know about the levy in all of the school districts, how much tax the railroad was paying that year, and what had been collected from fees. Grandfather spent most of the day at the county seat asking questions. He told me:

"It's our business to find out these things. The county belongs to us, you know. If we don't ask, and learn, well, if we don't, we can't complain when things don't go our way over here."

After we left the Treasurer's office we went to the County Commissioner's room. Grandfather always asked to see the list of county expenditures.

The County Judge's office was upstairs. The Judge was a good friend of my Grandfather's. We ate dinner with him. I think Grandfather told him when we were coming because he was always expecting us.

* * *

One time the County Judge took us to visit the jail. There was just one man in it. He was sitting in a cell up next to a barred door making a fishing net. The man had a long beard and the net was draped over his shoulder and fastened onto his bunk and the door. Grandfather told him that during the war he had been in Libby prison for a long time. He told the man he knew how it was to be in jail and asked if there was anything he could get him. The man said there was nothing, but when we went down town Grandfather bought some apples and a comb and two magazines and sent them to him.

In the afternoon Grandfather always went back to the County Treasurer's office. He took home with him a list of the delinquent taxes for the previous year in his township. The Treasurer had the list ready when we got there. He said he was glad to make it up because Grandfather was a great help in collecting back taxes over his way.

On the way to the livery stable we always stopped at the hotel. Grandfather would ask the lady in the dining room to fix some hot chocolate and cakes and have them ready in fifteen minutes.

The man at the livery stable always had the team harnessed and tied to the rack. We drove after Grandmother and on the way back, Grandfather would say:

"Let's stop at the hotel for a bite, shall we?"

Grandmother would study a little and say: "All right, let's."

* * *

The dining room was large and empty because it was early for supper when we went there for chocolate. Grandmother always said something about how funny it seemed with all the big white tables set and ready and no one but us there to eat.

Grandfather would not tell Grandmother that he had stopped at the hotel on the way out. He knew she was very fond of hot chocolate and cakes. She always ordered that. As soon as we were in the dining room he would ask her what she wanted.

"Do we have time for hot chocolate?" she would ask.

When the lady came over to our table Grandfather would say:

"We'll take hot chocolate and some of that good cake like you people always have."

Grandmother would add: "Mind, if it doesn't take too long."

If the lady told Grandmother it was ready, that Grandfather had been there and ordered, Grandmother would look up at Grandfather and smile.

"Papa, you are so thoughtful, but how did you know I would want that this time?"

"I was thinking about myself, I guess. It was what I wanted," he would say.

On the way home Grandmother sat in the front seat with Grandfather. I sat in the back. She told him all about her visit with her friend and then she asked him about his day. I usually went to sleep in the back of the phaeton and did not wake up until the next morning in my bed.

LON FANALD

Propagandizing in Poland

This is the way the Crucifix is removed from the classrooms [in Soviet Poland]. The Bolshevik teacher asks the children point-blank: "What is the thing hanging over there?" The children reply: "The Crucifix." "And what is it there for?" "To make us pray." "And what are you praying for?" "For grace." "Very well, then pray for cakes." The children thereupon kneel down and pray. After a minute the master turns to the children and says: "You see, the cakes have not come. That shows that the Crucifix is no use and cannot make miracles. Let us try another way." Then the symbol is removed and replaced by a portrait of Stalin: "Now, children, kneel down and ask Stalin for cakes." The children obey, the door opens and a servant enters with a tray covered with cakes. The miracle is performed. —*Il Messaggero*, Rome.

The Wide Horizon

Au Revoir, Belgium

By Sydney A. Clark

Crossing the Atlantic from New York to Antwerp on a Belgian freighter at a period about midway between the two great wars I became very chummy with the ship's first officer, a huge jolly Fleming who lived, when home, at Nieuport on the River Yser, the same Nieuport which has now borne the brunt of the most terrible military attack in history. He told me an amazing story, a "little epic," about the life of his family on their farm near this much-endured town. They lived there during almost the whole fifty-one months of the World War until, toward the end, they were ordered away by the authorities.

"But what about shell fire?" I asked. "Wasn't the farm within range?"

"Of course. It was within range for over four years."

"And was it never struck?"

"Not quite," he said. "A shell came zooming over one day and landed within three meters of the back door where my aunt was hanging out the wash. But it didn't explode there. It bounced on about eight hundred meters and then it did explode and tore a great hole in the earth."

"And did your aunt still want to live in the farm after that scare?" I queried incredulously.

"Oh, yes," came his answer with a little laugh. "She's a big, stout woman, my aunt. She didn't care much about that."

I thought this a classic, a brilliant bit of verbal photography in the natural colors, a true picture, incidentally, of Belgium's spirit.

* * *

I made my way, with my wife and two children, to Nieuport and a few miles westward to the Belgian beach of La Panne where we set up our lares and penates for a memorable month. La Panne is on the very edge of Belgium, between Nieuport and Dunkirk. It was the headquarters of King Albert during the World War and its chief "sight" was the modest royal cottage where this king received Raymond Poincaré in a celebrated interview in January, 1917, when the Allied cause was at a very low ebb.

We loved La Panne because it was the most Belgian spot on the country's forty-mile littoral. We were refused rooms at one or two hotels (but with real courtesy) because persons of Belgian nationality were given the preference and many Belgians had applied ahead of us. It was a new and refreshing experience to find the American dollar treated casually.

We loved La Panne because it was gay, in the best sense, and ingenuously happy about making holiday. The *digue*, from which all traffic except that of *Voetgangers* and *Wielryders* was barred, was awash with laughter all day and all evening. The beach and the waves were a potpourri of shouts and squeals. They were filled with bathers, many of them being the hearty, not to say ponderous, Flemish women of the type exactly suited to the art of Peter Paul Rubens.

Horse-drawn bathing cabins lumbered into the waves. Horse-drawn boats, packed with children, made excursions in the edge of the water. *Chars-à-voile* (sailing chariots) raced like giant gulls on the less populated areas of the hard beach.

* * *

We loved La Panne most of all because it was a symbol of heroism, because it was the town of Albert, the hero-king, because it was a shrine of patriotic fervor for every Belgian and an inspiration to every believer in right against might. Stirred by La Panne's implications I wrote several short pieces and part of a book about "The Unconquered Corner of Belgium."

The sons of the unconquered Belgians have seen the son of Albert surrender in the hour of danger and leave his comrades trapped, the comrades who had answered his urgent call for help. It must have been a very bitter pill to swallow—though perhaps the whole story has not been told. The "big stout woman" who cared little about mere shell fire must have cared a great deal when her young king failed her. She must have wept for shame. Perhaps she had grandsons in the army who were forced to share this shame.

One says "*au revoir*" to Belgium. It is a shadow country now, like others whose only crime was being small. We do not say *adieu* but *au revoir*, for no one reared in the freedom of a democracy can possibly believe that in the longest of long runs an injustice so rude and rank can be imposed upon a generous people.

Translating Our Times

Gayda on Pan-Americanism

[Speaking about] Briand's Pan-Europe immediately recalls the beginning of Pan-Americanism as it has been shaped by the Monroe Doctrine. Judging from the results achieved by this movement created at Washington, in the last forty years the biggest share in the profits has gone to the United States.

Under the guise of this doctrine, the United States, through the war of 1898, chased Spain from its last colonies nearest the New World. And in different ways and by differing means, the United States have imposed their authority or control on the Panama and Nicaraguan Canals, on Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea. And they have expanded their financial and trade domination over numerous South American regions.—VIRGINIO GAYDA in *Giornale d'Italia*, Rome.

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Uruguayan Organ on Neutrality

Can it be possible that in the face of successive aggressions against the independence and integrity of Europe's small States, the American democracies can go on maintaining an absurd and insupportable neutral position which, in the long, could really be interpreted as complicity?

It is impossible to believe that behind a rugged indifference and irreducible insensibility there hides an approval of criminal acts which are repugnant even to the most indifferent of human consciences.—*El Dia*, Montevideo.